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THE GUARDIAN

London Wednesday July 28 1971 4p

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CBI meets no refusals yet to price restraint

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The Confederation of British Industry has had no outright refusals yet to its plea for price restraint, but the response has been mixed. Yesterday the 200 largest members of the CBI were given a formal invitation to sign an undertaking on prices.

Ford has promised to sign, but managements at Vauxhall and Chrysler, the other major American-controlled motor companies, were still arguing the issue late yesterday.

Among British-controlled concerns, British Leyland and Shell-Mex and BP have declared for restraint, but at least one giant finds the terms of the CBI undertaking so tight that it may add its own interpretative riders before it is willing to sign.

GEC, the most important non-member by a long way, is still sticking to the line that it is not involved.

The earnest poring over the fine print is, nevertheless, an encouraging sign that members like the confederation mean to take the pledge seriously. The CBI is staking its credibility on the results of its price restraint policy and is going ahead without any "early hope" of a deal with the trade unions over the drive to check the rise in general prices.

The CBI expects to be judged on the Retail Price Index: and *while it is still hoped that the* unions will respond to any slowing down of prices, the CBI makes it clear that it is up to members to make moderation stick at the bargaining table.

Companies and trade associations which back the CBI price undertaking will have their names on public record. While only the 200 members with *more than 5,000 employees are* being asked to sign, smaller companies are asked to abide by the spirit of the undertaking. They may sign if they wish, though the CBI concedes that it has no machinery to vet the prices of all its members.

These points are made in a letter from Sir John Partridge, the CBI president, to the 11,000 members, and a memorandum from Sir John and Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director General.

Sir John makes it clear that in his view the CBI's go-it-alone initiative is "fully justified" by the measures taken by Mr Barber to boost economic growth. His letter to members says:

"On July 15 the council authorised me to seek undertakings from the 200 largest private sector members of the CBI to limit price increases over the next 12 months if the Government took measures to reflate the economy to an extent and by methods which would justify the early expectation of a growth rate of 4 per cent per annum and if the nationalised industries were prepared to follow suit.

"On July 19 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced cuts in purchase tax, the abolition of hire purchase restrictions, and more favourable capital allowances. In his statement the Chancellor acknowledged that the proposed CBI initiative had influenced him in his assessment. He also announced that the nationalised industries would be prepared to accept the same price restraint as the private sector.

"The Chancellor's statement (coupled with the measures already announced to assist the development areas) fully justifies, in the opinion of the director-general and myself, the implementation of the CBI initiative.

"I am enclosing with this letter a memorandum which sets out the background of the initiative: to it are attached copies of the undertaking and notes on its interpretation.

"I have today written to the 200 largest private sector members of CBI inviting them to sign the undertaking.

"I am reflecting the strongly held view of CBI Council when I express the belief that this initiative is in the best interests of British industry. Council seized the initiative as the best hope of breaking out of the inflationary spiral which, if it continues at its present rate, can only inflict serious damage on industry and the country as a whole.

"You will appreciate that the success of this whole endeavour depends on its effect over time in curbing the rate of increase of the retail price *index and that this success* will in turn depend on the maximum response from companies. It is therefore my very strong hope that you will be prepared to abide by the spirit of the undertaking."

Mr Barber told the Commons of the "very favourable"

Turn to back page, col. 8

New job for BR chief

SIR HENRY JOHNSON, the £20,000-a-year head of British Rail who is to be succeeded by the former Labour Minister Mr Richard Marsh in September, is to become Chairman of Britain's second biggest property group, Metropolitan Estates, with an annual salary of £13,750.

No man's job

SCANTILY DRESSED girls, with bosoms almost revealed and thighs scarcely concealed, can no longer enter St Peter's Basilica. The male guards, *according to a Vatican official*, were becoming too lenient so now a nun of 40 has the task. "It's no job for a man," one prelate said.

Skyway

BRITAIN'S highest motorway, a 13 mile trans-Pennine stretch of the M62 which cost £20 millions, about £1,400,000 a mile, will open next Tuesday. It carves through the Pennines at a peak height of 1,220 feet and lighting is to be installed on one section where visibility is affected by freak mists and clouds. *(Picture, back page.)*

President Numeiri of Sudan showing Abdel Khalek Mahjub, leader of the Sudanese Communist Party, a document alleged to prove that Mahjub masterminded last week' ill-fated coup

Sudan purge angers Russia

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

The leader of the Sudanese Communist Party went on trial for his life before a military tribunal in Khartum yesterday as Russia protested against what it called the "bloody terror" taking place in the Sudan.

While the Communist leader, Abdul Khaliq Mahjub, argued with his accusers, General Numeiri's purge of his opponents claimed its thirteenth victim. Joseph Garang, former Minister for Southern Affairs, was hanged for his part in the coup which overthrew President Numeiri for three days.

Reporters and television cameramen were admitted *when Mahjub's trial opened in a* dusty lecture room at an army barracks six miles from Khartum. The stocky, balding, Communist leader sweated under television arc lights as he battled to refute three charges of complicity in the coup. Conviction on any of the charges could cost him his life.

Mahjub, aged 48, bowed and smiled as he was led into the court. An officer said the accused man had been given one hour to prepare his defence.

He placed two packets of British cigarettes on the small table in front of him, and then started making meticulous notes, sometimes in English, with a red pencil. Standing behind him were two paratroopers, automatic rifles at the ready.

Russia's angry reaction to events in the Sudan was contained in an official statement issued by Tass. It urged General Numeiri to stop the arrests and executions and said: "The bloody terror and fanning up of anti-communism in the Sudan has met with the approval of all the imperialist and reactionary quarters of the world."

Journalist accused

Benjamin Pogrund, night *editor of the "Rand Daily* Mail," was remanded on bail until August 27 in Johannesburg yesterday on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act. He had been arrested early in the morning.

Mr Pogrund was alleged to have been found in possession of certain publications. He was also accused of stealing certain documents from the police while an alternative charge alleged that he hindered and obstructed the police.

Tory rebel quits

Going: Edward Taylor

By IAN AITKEN

THE FIRST resignation from Mr Heath's Government is expected to be announced today. Mr Edward Taylor (above), an Under-Secretary at the Scottish Office, and Conservative MP for Cathcart, Glasgow, is understood to have submitted his resignation to the Prime Minister.

The issue at stake is the Government's decision to press on towards a final vote on a three-line party Whip towards entry into the Common Market. Mr Taylor is known to be virtually the only publicly-declared opponent of British entry into the EEC who obtained a Ministerial post in Mr Heath's Government.

He is also one of the few Scottish Conservative MPs who speaks with a clear Scottish accent, and has made his intimate contact with specifically Scottish feeling in his constituency one of his major attractions as a politician.

He has long made it clear that he is unhappy about the Conservative Party's attachment to the European cause, and believes that he accurately reflects public opinion in Scotland in his opposition to entry.

Focus on Europe and Lords debate, page 4; Leader comment and letters, page 10; Norman Shrapnel, back page

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Drastic replanning of London's airports

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

The closure of Stansted Airport, a rundown at Luton, drastic restrictions on noise and traffic at London's existing airports at Heathrow and Gatwick: all are foreseen in a statrtlingly forthright, long-range policy statement made yesterday by Mr Michael Noble, the Minister responsible for airport planning in the Department of Trade and Industry.

In effect, the Government has pledged itself finally to the irrevocable, rapid and fullscale development of a new airport complex at Foulness, on the Essex marshes. If this policy is carried through—and there is talk in Whitehall of eventually banning all night flying from Heathrow—Foulness will not be just a third London airport, it will be *the* airport for London.

Mr Noble's statement produced an angry response from the British Airports Authority, a number of worried comments from commercial interests at Gatwick, Stansted, and Luton, and an anguished cry of protest from Mr Derrick Wood, chairman of The Defenders of Essex.

The most immediate and *specific move announced by the* Minister is the abandonment of the planning safeguards that have prevented development along the line proposed for a second runway at Gatwick, south of London. He told the Commons yesterday that the Government can see no reason to build additional runways at Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton or Stansted in the foreseeable future.

Secondly, his statement continued, "the Government foresees the need for Heathrow and Gatwick to continue as major airports . . . but expects that it will be possible after 1980 to impose stricter limits on air traffic movements and to apply other restraints to reduce the impact of noise.

"Thirdly, the Government foresees the possibility of dispensing with Stansted as a public transport airport and possibly closing it altogether when the third London airport becomes operational."

"Fourthly, the Government does not foresee a need for Luton to continue to be a major public transport airport serving the London area once the third London airport is available. . . .

"The Government expects that the powers contained in the Civil Aviation Bill now before Parliament would then be used to restrict severely the hours and routeings which might be used by public transport aircraft there. It will then be for the airport management and the airline operators to consider whether movement facilities *then remaining available* at Luton would be sufficient to justify keeping the airport in use."

The British Airports Authority's first reaction was one of surprised regret—a tactful understatement—that there was no consultation before the Minister made a statement which "so fundamentally affects *the tasks of the authority.*"

A spokesman "noted" the Government's recognition that some investment was necessary at existing airports to cope with traffic growth over the next decade, but pointed out that, if these airports were to be rundown after 1980, such investment would be more difficult to justify. Increased congestion was inevitable, he added. Standards of service were bound to suffer.

Mr Derrick Wood was appalled. The Government, he said, was deliberately writing off many millions of pounds of public investment. In the Stansted decision it was simply yielding to political pressure. At Gatwick its action would protect a few more people against noise, but what the Government had to do was work out precisely the solution that would shield the largest number of people against airport noise.

To do this, it must state which site it had in mind at Foulness, because an airport on Foulness Island itself would bring noise and pollution to more people than would be saved from them by the closure of Stansted and Luton.

He added that the statement by Mr Stephen Hastings that a Foulness airport could be ready by 1976 was obviously wrong and was "typical of the methods used by the defenders of the inland sites."

At Luton Airport, where only this week plans to spend a further £2½ millions on terminal and aircraft handling facilities were announced, the director, Mr Bernard Collins, said that all the traffic could not possibly go to Foulness.

The traffic growth was 8 per cent a year compound, and it did not make sense, in his view, to close Stansted and abandon the idea of extra runways.

However, the local Conservative MP, Mr Charles Simeons, who is a leading campaigner against aircraft noise, welcomed the Government's statement. If it was wrong to have a major airport at Cublington on environmental grounds, he argued, it was equally wrong to have one at Luton.

Plucky overture falls flat

By HAROLD JACKSON

The harp, so far as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is concerned, remains a thing of duty. He resisted a moving plea from Mr Norman St John Stevas in the House of Commons yesterday to remove the anomalous 30 per cent purchase tax on the instrument.

In vain did Mr St John Stevas rail against the total exemption of organs from the tax—an instrument, of course, near to the heart of certain members of the Government — and cal for equality. Mr Barber's heartstrings remain unplucked.

In reality, the situation is worse than the Member for Chelmsford had imagined, for the Customs and Excise declines to take official notice not only of organs but also of harpsichords, spinets, virginals, harmonia, pianos, and any other form of keyboard instrument.

It was all started, he may be surprised to hear, by Mr Attlee, who was never rated as one of our musical Prime Ministers. The rebuilding of war-damaged churches in the late 'forties led the Government to suspend the organ tax, and a later doldrums in the piano trade brought on the extension. The harp lobby was obviously slumbering at the time.

with a full-blown concert harp costing something like £1,000, the tax is a pretty weighty issue. But business appears to be brisk enough at the bottom of the scale. Boosey and Hawkes, for example, import a student model retailing at a mere £149.75 and say that they are going quite nicely. Nothing fancy, you understand, but giving out a reasonable arpeggio.

With most harpists feminine, it could make a fine issue for Women's Lib, now that Mr St John Stevas's plucky overture has fallen flat.

Relief as Apollo heads for moon landing

By ANTHONY TUCKER, our Science Correspondent

Apollo-15 will go to the moon. At 7 14 p.m. last night mission commander David Scott closed a circuit-breaker to test the apparently faulty firing system on the vital main engine of the service module. Within a second he said: "We have four point seven, five point three."

He was talking about an increase in velocity. The main engine had fired immediately and normally. "It sounds beautiful," said Houston, and, 133,000 miles out from earth, *the mission sailed out from* the shadow of doubt that has surrounded it for the last 24 hours.

Further tests will have to follow, for just before the test firing Scott commented that the warning lights which led to the crisis were still on. "We have that," said Houston, apparently in no way disturbed.

In a piece of rudimentary checking just before the test firing, Scott had thumped his instrument panel to see if there was a simple bad connection there causing the trouble. There was not, and the engineers on the ground are now certain that they are dealing with some kind of monitoring system failure which will in no way affect the control or functioning of the engine.

The hunt for the fault will go on in simulators on the ground in the hope of isolating it before the service module engine is needed to slow the spacecraft into moon orbit tomorrow night. But unless something new and unexpected occurs the mission will go ahead as planned.

Scott and his fellow astronaut James Irwin have plenty to do before moon orbit is attained. Early today they carried out a full check of the systems on board the lunar landing module itself and late tonight they will prepare it for the moon landing.

Between these very demanding system-checking sessions they fit in a programme of ultra-violet photography of the earth and the moon, and also take a nine-hour rest period. They will be short of rest at the moment because their planned eight hours last night was curtailed by the need to investigate the main engine problem. Although there was no danger, the looming possibility of having to abandon the flight and make a return journey using the power of the engine of the landing craft — attached at present to the nose of the command module — will not have helped them sleep.

Today things looked different and tension will have relaxed in space just as it did at mission control after last night's test firing. Tomorrow the flight will begin to fulfil its real scientific purpose

Rain and Snow interrupt play

By CAMPBELL PAGE

"Don't worry, boys. We've got a magician coming down from Nottingham to keep the rain away."

This was the reassuring advice given by an Indian spectator at Lord's after lunch yesterday when India were 100 for 3 and looking certain to win their first Test against England—unless the grey skies turned into rain.

By teatime, with India 145 for 8, the Indian spectators would have been sorry to see their magician, although they bravely protested that they wanted a result, whether a win or a loss.

In fact, they were a strangely diffident crowd. West Indian spectators specialise in a kind of escalating optimism. *If a batsman hits a single off* the first ball of an over, they expect a two off the second ball, a four off the third, a six off the fourth, a hit out of the ground off the fifth, and a permanent lost ball off the last delivery of the over.

The Indian style is more cautious. They suspect that pride comes before a fall, or at least an easy catch to first slip. "Easy, boy, easy," they told their opener Gavaskar whenever he hit a boundary. "There's plenty of time."

But they did lose their control when Gavaskar scored his 50. In spite of warnings from the loudspeakers that *any spectators running on to* the ground would risk being thrown out, they surged over the boundary fence.

And when, earlier, Snow—running to field the ball—knocked Gavaskar over, and then ungraciously threw his bat to him, they erupted into outraged shouts and boos.

During the tea interval, as the rain got heavier, the spectators realised there would be no more play and therefore no result. Englishmen, who looked as if they were on long leave from a Somerset Maugham tea plantation and doing the Lord's Test, swapped speculation with young Indians, who promised terrible things at *Old Trafford and The Oval.*

● The affair with Snow brought a statement from Mr Alec Bedser, chairman of the selectors, and Mr Billy Griffith, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board, who said they had requested Snow to apologise to Gavaskar.

The Indians' manager, Colonel Adhikar, said: "Mr Griffith has spoken to me about it, and Snow has apologised to Gavaskar. The matter is now forgotten."

John Arlott, page 17

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OVERSEAS NEWS

'New homes for old' plan upsets refugee families

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Gaza, July 27

Israel has begun a major effort to "solve" the Arab refugee problem in Gaza—by pulling down huts in refugee camps and providing better accommodation, designed eventually to evolve into permanent homes.

The plan is being carried out by a "back-door" device. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNWRA), which is in charge of the camps, is prohibited by its charter from countenancing anything that smacks of "resettlement." But it cannot object to steps taken o improve security—and it is in the name of security that bulldozers last week began driving wide roads through the largest Gaza camps. Huts in the way are being demolished and the displaced families given better huts—built by UNWRA and paid for by Israel—with enough space to allow them to develop into homes.

The plan has already run into local opposition. Although most refugee houses are hovels. some have developed over two decades into respectable family homes. Last week families who had lost such "homes" demonstrated outside the offices of UNRWA, claiming that they had been given nowhere to go to.

But Israeli officers said today that every evicted family had been offered alternative accommodation, either in one of the camps, or in Gaza town or El Arish. Evicted families have also been offered compensation for physical improvements they had made to their old houses.

Innovation

Another objection is that moves of many miles make it harder for people to get to work. Officers promised today that nobody would lose his job and that transport would be available.

The Israeli plan has been tried out experimentally for several months in the smaller Gaza camps. The new huts are in no sense luxurious. UNRWA may allow only huts of "regulation" size, which means three small rooms for an average family. The Israelis have got round this obstacle by another device: while providing only the permitted number of rooms, of regulation size, they have enclosed these in large family compounds. The idea is that the refugees themselves will be able to build additional rooms.

Another innovation is that each cluster of huts has running water laid on, with toilets inside each compound.

Not until last week did the programme move into top gear, when bulldozers started cutting wide swathes through Jebelyia, the second largest of the camps, which alone houses 35,000 refugees. The bulldozers will soon move into Shati camp in Gaza town, which has 32,000 refugees.

The "security" aspect of the road building is not wholly a pretext, since "letting light into the camps" is held to be the most promising way of fighting terrorism there. Reducing the size of the largest camps is also felt to enhance security as well as contribute to the proposed "solution."

The plan went into full operation because of Israel's current pessimism about the prospects of an early peace settlement and a corresponding readiness to act on the expectation that occupation of Gaza and the West Bank is unlikely to end soon. The basic idea is that if refugees are given jobs and enough room to build themselves homes, their refugee status will wither away — and so will UNRWA one day. But although this organisation is unpopular among Israelis, who feel that the provision of free rations perpetuates the "refugee mentality," there is no sign yet of official moves against the UN body.

An essential part of the plan is to provide jobs. Officials claim that 20,000 refugees and other Gaza residents now work regularly inside Israel, some commuting daily and others coming back at weekends. Another 15,000 work inside Gaza. If all people working are counted as breadwinners, this in theory adds up to work supporting over 200,000 people. The population of the Gaza Strip exceeds 365,000.

Local residents and UNWRA officials are sceptical about the Israeli plan, mainly because of the daunting size of the problem. The new huts, built by UNWRA and paid for by Israel, cost £120 each, and more than 15,000 houses have been described by officials as "in need of rebuilding." Efforts to provide industry in the Strip have got off to a slow start and it seems doubtful whether turning Gaza into an Arab labour reserve for Israel can constitute a solution.

Pressure

But the Israelis have been under constant pressure to "do something" about Gaza, where more than 1,500 Arabs and 370 Israelis have been killed or wounded by guerrilla action since 1967.

In their experimental stage the newly built huts appear successful. I saw several new compounds where the inhabitants had built themselves additional rooms within a month of moving in.

That there is more real unemployment in Gaza than the officially admitted 3 per cent seems obvious to anyone moving around the camps. But it is also true that, contrary to the letter of UNWRA rules, many families are now getting free food and housing as well as Israeli pay packets. Economic prosperity has proved a potent factor in pacifying the West Bank and Israel has some grounds for hope that the same thing may be beginning to happen in Gaza.

Norway puts Swedish case

By MICHAEL LAKE

Norway argued in a brief negotiating session with the EEC Foreign Ministers yesterday that an agreement allowing Sweden the fullest possible collaboration in the Community's work was "essential" to her own negotiations.

Mr Cappelen, Norway's Foreign Minister, denied later that such an agreement for Sweden was a condition of Norwegian membership, but he said it was a strong hope.

It is widely believed, nevertheless, that a satisfactory arrangement for Sweden could be crucial in the referendum Norway will hold next spring, especially if the Council does not grant Norway's additional demand for a permanent 12-mile fishing limit.

Sweden has applied for an agreement which falls just short of full membership but which allows her to preserve her neutrality by opting out of the Community's institutions. There is still strong feeling in Sweden that this arrangement would leave her following EEC policies laid down by institutions on which she had no vote. The Six, on the other hand, are not keen to offer Sweden all the fruits of membership without responsibilities.

In their last two days in Brussels before the summer holidays, the Foreign Ministers of the Six sat up half the night dealing with some of the trivia of their external relations — but trivia which all has specialised significance.

In the meeting with Norway they virtually agreed on the terms of her entry to the Coal and Steel Community, and on capital movements on which Norway has firm restrictions. Norway also wants more protection for her horticulture and put in a paper seeking permanent concessions for her farming industry.

In decisions covering the broad sweep of affairs, the Six agreed to harmonise their trade policies with the Soviet block, refusing to make any more bilateral deals with the Communists, and deciding to forces them to recognise the EEC by acting as a block.

The French Foreign Minister, M Schumann, made a special plea for the EEC to initiate a study group with Britain, the United States, and Japan, to settle the global problem of textiles.

And in a move to end specific problems with the US — with which Community officials are in virtually continuous contact — the Six decided to cut their tariff on citrus fruits, and to leave the chicken market in the Pacific to the Americans if they would leave Greece and Switzerland to European chickens.

The Six are also anxious to take the heat out of the looming trade conflict with the US by making concessions on trade in lard — where both the EEC and the US subsidise exports to the rich British market — but the lard problem will have to wait until the autumn.

Another blow to Lockheed

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, July 27

Lockheed's fortunes took a sudden turn for the worse today when its opponents succeeded in forcing a vote on an amendment which, if passed, will delay a congressional guarantee until September or October. The Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders agreed today that the chances of the loan guarantee legislation passing before August 6 were not good.

The amendment, which will be voted on tomorrow in the Senate, is being bitterly resisted by Republican leadership, urged on by the Nixon Administration on the grounds that it is vital that Lockheed should get the loan guarantee before Congress goes into recess on August 6.

Congressional observers, however, believe that the Administration will have great difficulty in defeating the amendment, which, in effect, gives Congress powers of veto over all loan guarantees, including that to Lockheed, even if the broad legislation is approved by Congress.

The Administration had hoped to avoid the veto power in the case of Lockheed but they did not wish to risk the delay which this extra step would incur. But an attempt to table the amendment was defeated by 45 votes to 38 last night in the Senate, a margin which indicates that Lockheed could be in serious trouble tomorrow.

A further attempt will be also be made tomorrow to cut off the filibuster threatened by Senator Proxmire against the loan guarantee motion. The closure motion requires a two-thirds majority, but Lockheed supporters were sounding less confident after yesterday's vote which failed even to achieve a majority in favour of cutting short the debate.

The Senate Republican Leader, Hugh Scott (Pa.) conceded that he had "an uphill battle" on his hands, while Mike Mansfield, the Senate Democratic Leader, said it was now "doubtful" whether the guarantee legislation would pass before August 6.

Two Minutemen missiles blast off from their silos during a test launch at Vandenburg Air Force Base space and missile test centre in California

Pompidou promise on fraud affair

From MARGOT MAYNE

Paris, July 27

As Mme Nicole Frenkel, director of the Garantie Foncière Property Company, answered charges of fraud today involving embezzleent of about £62 millions, Communists demonstrated in the 19th Arondissement demanding that another of the eight accused Gaullist Deputy André Rives-Henrys, should resign from the National Assembly.

The political overtones of the Garantie Foncière case have disturbed the Government. President Pompidou has promised that full light will be shed on the affair whatever public personalities may be involved. He has asked the leaders of the Senate and National Assembly to reinforce legislation separating public office from financial interests. M Roland Nungesser, Vice-President of the National Assembly, in an open letter, publicly accused the Communist Party of wishing to smear political personalities, including himself. He claimed that the party was aiming at a deliberate pre-electio ncampaign of systematic denigration.

The Communist Party has certainly implied that other public personalities may be involved in a major scandal. But its action may be at least partly influenced by long-standing rivalry between M Rives-Henrys and former Communist deputy Paul Laurent. In 1962 the former joined the National Assembly, after some years as aide to M Chaban-Delmas, by beating M Laurent in the 19th Arondissement. M Laurent subsequently regained the seat for one year and intends to contest it again. The Communist Party today demanded an early by-election without waiting until the national elections in 1973.

M Rives-Henrys will be questioned by the examining magistrate on Friday. Meanwhile the Gaullist UDR party has temporarily detached him from its ranks. He has hired the services of one of France's toughest lawyers, Maitre Tixier-Vignancourt, who was a candidate for the Presidency in 1965 and before that a passionate defender of French Algeria.

Through his lawyer, M Rives-Henrys has charged that the real culprits are the professional association of societies investing in property, though without detailing their involvement. The association's president alleges that on the contrary he alerted the Finance Ministry because of doubts on the Garantie Foncière, mainly induced by the firm's high interest rate of 10.25 per cent.

The Government in turn claims that the Finance Ministry was the first to throw light on the affairs of the Garantie Foncière.

M Rives-Henrys says he was unable to earn enough from politics and that parliamentary associates offered him and other deputies places on the board of the company in 1968. He accepted after inquiring into M Frenkel's former bankruptcies. M Frenkel himself is to appear for questioning tomorrow.

The left-wing "Nouvel Observateur" says this week that France should be grateful to M Rives-Henrys for revealing the close links between money and political power in France. The Opposition has asked that all parliamentary candidates should be required to reveal their sources of income before taking office.

One of the main arguments put forward by Mme Frenkel's defence today was that none of the 12,800 shareholders in Ganantie Foncière had come forward to complain. The firm had always honoured its commitments and would have paid the usual six-monthly dividends last July 15 if the law had not forbidden it, Mme Frenkel's counsel claimed.

India angry at hostile American policy

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, July 27

The Indian Government has reacted sharply to clear indications from Washington that the American policy of supporting the military regime in Islamabad has hardened since Dr Kissinger's visit to India and Pakistan. Its reaction has been even sharper to discreet American warnings that if there is Chinese intervention in any India-Pakistan war, New Delhi should not expect the United States to bale out.

According to official sources it is for this reason that President Yahya Khan has lately felt emboldened to talk of declaring war on India. In private conversation senior Indian officials go to the extent of saying that American policy has become as hostile to India as it can possibly be.

Behind the scenes efforts of the US are at present concentrated on making India accept the stationing of UN observers on both sides of the Bangla Desh border ostensibly to supervise the return of refugees to their homes but actually to prevent an armed clash between two neighbours.

India has publicly and privately rejected this idea — which has the support of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadaruddin, as well as of U Thant — but American efforts continue. Since India continues to depend on American economic aid, Americans apparently think that their arm twisting might not be fruitless.

Some Indian observers also fear that as a last resort, Pakistan might provoke an armed clash in the hope that the UN Security Council can intervene and station UN observers. A bigger Pakistan objective then will be to internationalise the India Pakistan conflict, divert attention from Bangla Desh, and perhaps revive the Kashmir dispute.

It is in this context that almost continuous consultations between New Delhi and the Russian Ambassador, Mr Pegov, assume importance. Mr Pegov is reported to have assured the Indian Government that Russia is totally opposed to the stationing of UN observers on Indian soil. Indian officials believe that Russia will veto any move in the Security Council to which New Delhi objects.

Yahya seeks cash aid for economy

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

Although neither Britain nor Pakistan has made any attempt to give details of what took place when the Pakistani High Commissioner called on Sir Alec Douglas-Home two days ago, it now appears that what was under way was an attempt by President Yahya Khan to persuade Britain to unlock the coffers of the World Bank consortium aid fund.

The attempt has failed, although the rebuff has been carefully concealed behind the diplomatic language adopted by both sides. Pakistan is believed to be in urgent need of at least £30 millions in her currency to meet bills for desperately needed supplies.

Because of the trouble in East Pakistan, the foreign exchange reserves held by the central government in Islamabad have now reached a perilously low level.

No one knows the exact figure, which has obviously become a vital national secret, but some evidence has reached the World Bank to suggest that there may be no more than £60 millions or £70 millions. In as little as six to eight weeks it could all be gone and the Pakistani rupee is already one of the world's softest currencies.

A tactfully-worded statement last night from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, referring to the call on Sir Alec by the High Commissioner, Mr Salmas Ali, said: "It is obvious there must be a political and administrative framework in East Pakistan before further aid can be injected."

Kennedy museum planned

THE school book depository in Dallas, Texas, from which Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shots that killed President Kennedy in 1963 is to be turned into a $2 millions museum.

Mr Aubrey Mayhew, who bought the depository in April, 1970, for $650,000, said the Smithsonian Institution had told him he had "the most extensive Kennedy collection in the world."

Mr Mayhew, a plastics company executive who lives in Nashville, Tennessee, said he wanted to exhibit items that would chronicle the personal life of the Kennedy family and "show them as human beings as well as world and political figures." He did not say when he expected to open the museum to the public. The building, built to store textbooks for use in Dallas schools, now stands vacant. — UPI.

Barnard replies to critics

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, July 27

Professor Christiaan Barnard replied today to French medical criticism of his heart-lung transplant operation on Sunday by saying that he was not in the least concerned whether he was the "wonder boy" of the French or any other medical establishment.

Professor Barnard claimed that his operation on Mr Adrian Herbert, a 49-year-old coloured man, had involved a completely new technique in heart-lung transplantation, aa well as certain new methods of dealing with rejection. "They must judge me by my results, and not by their experience," said Professor Barnard.

French doctors said yesterday that Professor Barnard's heart-lung operation had shown "contempt for recent operations and clinical setbacks." The professor retorted today that if the patient had not received a new heart and lungs he would not have lived. "The operation was his only hope," he declared.

Professor Barnard conceded that his team had never done a heart-lung transplant, "but we knew the technique and we knew we could perform this operation. This proved correct, and the patient is alive today."

The row over the removal by Professor Barnard's team of the heart and lungs of a 28-year-old African, Mr Jackson Gunya, without obtaining the wife's permission, continued today. Professor Barnard said his team was under the impression that the donor was a bachelor.

Commenting on reports that Mrs Rosalie Gunya had visited her husband at Groote Schuur Hospital on Saturday (the operation took place on Sunday at 4 am), Professor Barnard said: "If his wife did arrive at the hospital, we were at no time made aware of it. We definitely did not know he was married."

Air base raided

Vietcong sappers broke into Lai Khe base near Saigon yesterday and blew up four helicopters. It was the biggest helicopter loss in a single attack for four months.

A US military spokesman said two American servicemen were wounded in the raid, which began three hours before dawn. A South Vietnamese spokesman said there were no South Vietnamese casualties.

TELEVISION

WHAT HAPPENS to the lame ducks who don't rate prestige help? "Man Alive" looks at bankruptcy in the squeezed society, finding signs of hard pros and clever cons (BBC-2, 8 0). Perhaps you define a minority channel as one showing programmes for the ones who enjoyed them first time: BBC-2's "Stage 2" re-runs Ian McKellen's mixedly received "Ross" (9 0). Elsewhere, lighter, a curious compendium of Harry Worth: half an hour of comedy repeat, another from his favourite films ("An Hour of Harry Worth," BBC-1, 9 20)

BBC-1

10 55 a.m. Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals, Kent v. Warwickshire, and Lancashire v. Gloucestershire.
12 25 p.m. Nai Zindagi-Naya Jeevan.
12 50 Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals.
1 0 Disc-a-Dawn.
1 30 Watch with Mother.
1 45 News.
1 53 Racing and Cricket: Goodwood 2 0, 2 30, 3 10, 3 40 races, and Gillette Cup Semi-finals.
4 20 Play School.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Hope and Keen's Crazy House.
5 20 Chingachook.
5 44 Abbott and Costello.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide.
6 20 If You Were Me: Assisi looks at Melton Mowbray and vice versa.
6 45 Sing Hi, Sing Lo.
7 10 Mission Impossible.
8 0 Paul Temple.
8 50 The Fifties Relived.
9 0 News.
9 20 An Hour of Harry Worth.
10 20 24 Hours: Kenneth Allsop.
10 50 Maazel Conducts Tchaikovsky and Sibelius.
11 55 Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except).—6 0-6 20 p.m. Wales Today. 6 45-7 10 Heddiw. 11 57 Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS. — 6 0-6 20 p.m. Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South-west. 11 57 Regional News.

BBC-2

11 0-11 20 a.m. Play School: Pets Day.
4 45 p.m. Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals, Kent v. Warwicks and Lancs v. Gloucester.
6 35-7 0 Open University: Arts 24.
7 0 Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals.
7 30 News.
8 0 Man Alive: The Bankrupts.
8 50 One in Ten.
9 0 Stage 2: Ian McKellen in "Ross," with Charles Gray, Barrie Ingham.
10 50 News.
10 55 Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals.
11 25 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

2 20 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.
3 40 Plupp and his Friends.
3 55 Yoga for Health.
4 25 Matinee: "International Settlement," with Douglas Fairbanks jun.
4 55 Sooty Show.
5 20 Ace of Wands.
5 50 News.
6 0 Cooking Price-wise: Great Britain.
6 30 Benny Hill Show.
7 30 Coronation Street.
8 0 Saint.
9 0 Public Eye
10 0 News.
10 30 Mountbatten: March to Victory.
11 30 Wrestling.
12 15 a.m. The Photographers: John Donat.

ANGLIA.—2 15-4 10 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, 4 0 races. 4 25 Anglia News. 4 30 Romper Room. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Odd Couple. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Mannix. 9 0 Public Eye. 10 0 News. 10 30 It's Tarbuck! 11 0 Wrestling. 11 45 Reflection.

CHANNEL. — 2 15-3 40 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 4 0 Pingwings. 4 10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 20 Tea Break. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 Channel News. 6 10 Stryker of the Yard. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Nanny and the Professor. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Marcus Welby. 9 0 Public Eye. 10 0 News. 10 30 Weather. 10 32 It's Tarbuck! 11 0 Wrestling. 11 45 Epilogue: News, Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV). — 2 15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Peyton Place. 4 40 Paulus. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 From a Bird's Eye View. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Saint. 9 0 Public Eye. 10 0 News. 10 30 It's Tarbuck! 11 0 Wrestling.

NORTHERN (Granada). — 2 15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, 4 0 races. 4 10 News; Peyton Place. 4 40 Zingalong. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 Newsday. 6 30 Randall and Hopkirk. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Department S. 9 0 Public Eye. 10 0 News. 10 30 It's Tarbuck. 11 0 Wrestling. 11 50 Close.

SOUTHERN.—2 15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 23 Buffalo Bill. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 20 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 Day by Day. 6 30 It's Like Sitting Under a Cold Shower. 7 0 Comedians. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Avengers. 9 0 Public Eye. 10 0 News. 10 30 Mountbatten. 11 30 Southern News. 11 40 Weather: It's All Yours.

WEST & WALES (HTV). — 2 15-3 45 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 4 9 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4 14 Moment of Truth. 4 40 Tinkertainment. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 20 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 1 Report West. 6 18 Report Wales. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Jokers Wild. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Champions. 9 0 Public Eye. 10 0 News. 10 30 Mountbatten. 11 30 Wrestling. 12 15 a.m. Weather, Close.

HTV WEST (As Above Except).—4 7-4 9 p.m. Report West. 6 1-6 35 Report West.

HTV WALES.—6 1-6 18 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU WALES.—6 1-6 18 p.m. Y Dydd.

WESTWARD.—2 15-3 40 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 58 Westward News. 4 0 Pingwings. 4 10 Gus Honeybun Show. 4 20 Tea Break. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 Westward Diary. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Nanny and the Professor. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Marcus Welby. 9 0 Public Eye. 10 0 News. 10 30 It's Tarbuck! 11 0 Wrestling. 11 44 Westward News. 11 48 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE.—1 45 p.m. Play Better Golf. 2 14 Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, 4 0 races. 4 10 Calendar News. 4 15 Matinee. 4 40 Enchanted House. 4 55 Sooty Show. 5 20 Ace of Wands. 5 50 News. 6 0 Calendar. 6 30 University Challenge. 7 0 Jokers Wild. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Department S. 9 0 Public Eye. 10 0 News. 10 30 It's Tarbuck. 11 0 Wrestling. 11 45 Weather, Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming Today. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News. 7 0 Today: News. 7 40 Today's Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional News. 8 0 News: Today. 8 40 Today's Papers. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 5 Living World: The Super-Pest. 9 35 This Was Your Line. 10 15 Daily Service. 10 30 All Kinds of Music. 11 30 Dial a Scientist. 12 noon You and Yours: Your Rights and Responsibilities. 12 25 p.m. Secret Life of Kenneth Williams. 12 55 Weather, Preview. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Steve Race's Invitation to Music. 3 0 Afternoon Theatre: "The Guthrie Process." 4 0 Countryside in July. 4 20 Story Time: "Announce Me for Hamlet on Monday." 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional News. 6 0 News. 6 15 Twenty Questions. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 Down Your Way. 8 15 Midweek Theatre. 9 0 Choice of Paperbacks. 9 45 Speech Barrier. 9 59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Today in Parliament. 11 0 Book at Bedtime. 11 15 News. 11 31 Market Trends. 11 36 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

(*Stereophonic)

7 0 a.m. News. 7 5 Morning Concert: Mozart, Boieldieu, Marais.* 8 0 News. 8 5 Your Midweek Choice: Prokofiev, Mozart.* 9 0 News. 9 5 This Week's Composer: Handel.* 9 45 Chamber Music: Haydn, William Bardwell, Howells, Haydn.* 10 45 Organ Recital: Schumann, Liszt.* 11 15 Concert: Cherubini, Gluck, Spohr, Mendelssohn.* 12 15 p.m. Midday Concert: Balakirev, Glinka, Shostakovich, Scriabin.* (1 0 News). 2 5 Dvorak and Busoni: Violin and Piano Recital.* 3 0 BBC Training Orchestra: Bartok, Schumann. 4 0 Choral Evensong: Cartmel Priory. 4 45 Young Idea: Question of Origin. 5 55 Jazz Today.* 6 25 Programme News: Stock Market Report. 6 30 Study on 3: Europe and The Indies: 7 0 Help Yourself to English: (7 0-7 30 VHF Open University—Social Sciences 24). 7 30 The Proms: Part 1, Beethoven.* 8 55 Some Myths in Human Biology: Aggression. 9 15 The Proms: Part 2, Ruggles, Ives. Sessions.* 10 5 Consort Songs: Finck and others.* 10 45 Schumann and Schroter: Recital. 11 30 News. 11 35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 3 0 p.m., 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 32 a.m. Breakfast Special: John Dunn. 8 27 Racing Bulletin. 8 55 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Pete Murray's Open House. 11 2 Morning Story: "Summer of the Camera Obscura." 11 15 Waggoners' Walk. 11 30 Sid Phillips and Clinton Ford. 12 2 p.m. Sam Costa. 1 45 Sports Desk. 2 2 Woman's Hour. 3 2 Sport on 2: Cricket and Racing: Goodwood 3 10, 3 40, 4 10 races. 3 25 Racing from Redcar: 3 30 race; Gillette Cup Semi-finals. 4 15 Waggoners' Walk. 4 31 Sports Desk. 4 40 Charlie Chester. 6 2 Sport. 6 45 Sports Desk. 7 3 Humphrey Lyttelton: Best of Jazz. 8 1 Sports Desk. 8 2 Bryan Forbes and the Cinema. 8 45 Syd Lawrence and his Orchestra. 9 15 Victor Silvester. 10 2 Late Night Extra. 12 5 a.m. Night Ride. 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1 247 m.

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, then every hour on the half-hour until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. Radio 2. 7 0 Noel Edmonds. 9 0 Johnnie Walker. 10 0 Jimmy Young. 12 noon Radio 1 Club: Stuart Henry. 2 0 p.m. Tony Brandon. 3 0 Terry Wogan. 5 0 What's New: Mike Lennox. 6 0 Sounds of the 70s: John Peel. 7 3-2 2 a.m. Radio 2.

Midlands, East Anglia (except Radio 4 except).—6 50-6 56 a.m. Regional News. 7 50-7 56 Regional News. 8 25-8 28 Regional Extra. 12 55-1 p.m. Regional Weather, News. 5 50-5 56 Regional News.

East Anglia (VHF).—6 50-6 56 a.m. News. 7 50-7 56 News. 8 10-8 40 This Is East Anglia. 12 55-1 0 p.m. News. 5 50-5 56 News.

North, North West.—6 50-6 56 a.m. Northern News. 7 50-7 56 Northern News. 12 55-1 0 p.m. Northern News. 5 50-5 56 Northern News.

Wales.—6 50 a.m. Weather, Preview. 6 55-7 0 News of Wales. 7 25-7 45 Bore Da! 7 50 Weather, Preview. 7 55-8 0 Today's Papers. 8 10 Good Morning Wales! 8 40-8 45 Today's Papers. 12 25 p.m. Byw a Bod. 12 3 Newyddion. 12 58-1 0 News for Wales. 1 45-2 0 Ar Lin Mi. 5 30 Cymru Heno. 5 40 Datelline. 11 36 Close.

South-west, South, West. 6 50-7 0 a.m. Weather, Preview. 7 50-8 0 Weather, Preview. 8 12-8 40 Today. 12 55 p.m. Weather, Preview. 6 0 Weather, Preview.

South-west (VHF).—12 0 p.m. Midday Parade (Devon, Cornwall, Channel Islands).

هكذا من الأصل

Uruguay show of strength by Frente Amplio

From CHRISTOPHER ROPER, Montevideo, July 27.

Tens of thousands of Uruguayans of all ages and social classes who streamed through the streets of Montevideo yesterday behind the coffin of a student gave visible expression to the country's present agony.

The 17-year-old student, Heber Nieto, was killed during a clash on Saturday between students and police. The Government alleges that Heber Nieto was killed by a person unconnected with the police, but this is not believed by any opponent of the Government, and there is no room for an impartial opinion.

At the heart of Uruguay's troubles lies the fact that it is no longer possible for the Government to restore public confidence in its actions. Opposition to it and all it stands for now seems to be absolute.

This deepening division between the people and the Government, which finds one expression in the armed insurrection of the Tupamaros, will be put to the test in November when the Frente Amplio, a broadly based left-wing coalition, makes the first serious challenge this century to the traditional Colorado and Blanco parties.

The electoral law is heavily biased in favour of the traditional parties — even if they split among several candidates, the candidate who gets most votes among each party's nominees counts all the votes cast for that party.

This means, according to the Frente Amplio's more realistic supporters, that it probably will not quite win in November although it may be victorious in Montevideo. Certainly yesterday's funeral procession, headed by the Front's presidential candidate, General Liber Seregni, was an impressive show of strength. Some impartial observers thought there were around 800,000 marchers (Montevideo has a population of a million).

Neither of the traditional parties seems likely to be able to resolve the situation, yet if the Frente Amplio does fail, it will undoubtedly lead to a new surge in armed revolutionary activity.

A recent Tupamaros document captured by the police suggested that the urban guerrillas faced two main problems: first, how to carry their war into a new and more active phase, and second, how to win over mass support. If the Frente Amplio fails in November, the Tupamaros might just find an answer.

Portugal's new move against guerrillas

From a Special Correspondent, Beira, July 27

The Portuguese Government has appointed an army brigadier, Rocha Simoes, to the dual role of governor and military commander of Tete Province, Mozambique, where the Cabora-Bassa hydro-electric dam is being built.

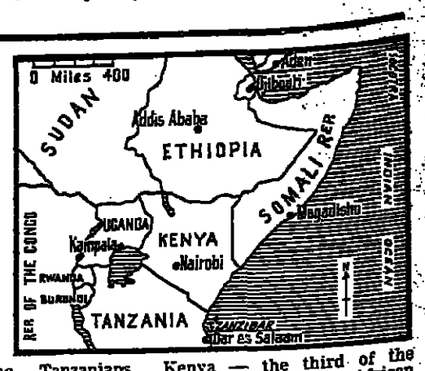
The merging of the top civilian and military jobs means that Brigadier Simoes will be able to use all available resources to combat guerrilla activity and speed development.

I understand that he will give priority to the regrouping of the scattered African populations, who apparently fled from both the guerrillas and the Portuguese army, and the establishment of "aldeamentos" — community development villages.

The Portuguese Government believes that aldeamentos will protect the tribesmen from guerrilla pressure, and provide better facilities for social and economic development. The Portuguese are planning development in the Zambezi river area for the next 50 years.

Mediation may be key to Amin's journey

From DAVID MARTIN: Dar-es-Salaam, July 27



TODAY'S flight by Uganda's President General Amin, to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, is sufficiently shrouded in mystery for it to be asked why he has gone at all.

The General says he has gone to brief Emperor Haile Selassie on the policies of his Government and on the situation in the East African Community, and to thank him for awarding medals to the late Kabaka of Buganda.

But Presidents do not fly 1,600-mile round trips to thank people for medals or to give briefings that Ministers or ambassadors could do equally well. Observers believe that, in fact, it was the Emperor and not the General who initiated the meeting, and if this is so, mediation is likely to be the key.

It cannot be assumed that the mediation is aimed at ending the crisis between Tanzania and *Uganda or the troubles of the* East African Community. Tanzania's President, Dr Nyerere, will not recognise the General, who, only a few days ago, he described as "viciously reactionary," and the Emperor is hardly likely to burn his royal fingers in a lost cause.

The Community is slightly more likely — but only just — for the crucial stumbling block now, is the General's refusal to sign the Appropriations Bill which provides the Budget for the 27 Community departments. The East African treaty of cooperation is being bent somewhat to allow expenditure in the financial year which started on July 1 so that salaries can be met and services continued. In theory the General could ask the Community to cease these expenditures (it is suggested he may have done so already) and this would leave the organisation penniless.

At a press conference last week Nyerere made two important concessions as far as the Community is concerned. He said he would accept nominations from the General for Com*munity posts so long as they* passed through proper channels and he would allow Tanzania to resume attending official meetings, many of which were boycotted following the January coup in Uganda.

The General after being contacted by the Community's secretariat responded by withdrawing the unilateral nomination of a new Ugandan Community Minister, Mr Rwetsiba, and agreed to nominate him for approval by the authority as the treaty demands. But at present the Appropriations Bill remains the Achilles' heel.

Some observers believe, however, that the visit of the General to the Emperor as well as to Africa Hall, headquarters of the Organisation for African Unity, is linked to the plight of Rwanda, the landlocked country of 10,000 square miles which relied on Uganda for its trade routes until the General closed their common border earlier this month.

Three emergency overland routes and an airlift through Tanzania are being considered but I understand the Rwandese *have appealed to both the OAU* and the Emperor to intervene to persuade the General to reopen the frontier. This is certainly an area where mediation might be more successful.

One subject is almost certain to find a place in the discussions — the Sudan. Both countries have had strained relations with Khartum and both will be deeply concerned with the implications of General Numeiri's successful counter-coup.

That General Amin should elect to leave Uganda again immediately after his visit to Britain and talk of going to President Tubman's funeral in Liberia on Thursday, is surprising, for his army is in disarray with most of the command structure destroyed. There is very firm evidence that during his absence in Britain there was an attempted counter-coup by Acholi troops. Many of these have now been slaughtered and most of the survivors have fled into the bush.

Early this month the General announced that he was post*poning a visit to Malawi* because of security problems on his border with Tanzania where he claimed that nearly 700 Ugandan soldiers had been killed in fighting during the previous five months. Western diplomats were openly scornful of his claim, pointing out that the body count tallied with their estimates of the number of Ugandan troops killed in fighting during the coup and between army units since.

There were also several reports of fighting in Uganda Army barracks between Acholi soldiers and men from other tribes. The Uganda Government said that clashes had occurred between its soldiers and guerrillas trained in Tanzania and supported by Chinese instructors. The Tanzanians deny that guerrillas are being trained or infiltrated from their country and there is certainly no evidence to support the allegation.

It is clear that the General has serious problems within his army which cannot be hidden behind claims of invasion by Tanzanian troops, Chinese *instructors, and Mozambique* and Zimbabwe guerrillas. The Acholi in the army and among civilians, do not support him and it is estimated that thousands have been killed since January.

The Uganda regime's dispute with Rwanda remains unexplained. It is known that General Amin had asked President Kayibanda to declare recognition publicly but the Rwandan leader said his policy was to recognise countries and not Governments. Rwanda had clearly shown that it recognised the new regime as three Ministers were in Kampala when Amin closed the border, having just negotiated and signed a new Customs and trade agreement.

Kenya — the third of the partners in the East African Community — has wisely remained silent throughout the prolonged controversy between Uganda and Tanzania. But the assumption that in the event of the community's disintegration — and it would take years to unravel it in an orderly manner — Kenya would automatically remain with Uganda is open to question.

While Mr Kenyatta's Government may view Tanzania's militant socialism with disquiet, the General's unpredictability is even more worrying.

A break-up of the Community and open war between Tanzania and Uganda are both unlikely, but they are eventualities which cannot be ruled out. The real key to the situation probably rests on how long General Amin can last in power. Not even the Tanzanians believe that Dr Obote would regain control in the event of a counter-coup, but the experience of the past six months has convinced them that virtually anyone would be preferable to Amin.

Castro overlooks Soviet backers

From MARTIN SCHRAM: Havana, July 27

Dr Fidel Castro

The Prime Minister walked to the microphone, unbuckled his gunbelt, and stowed his firearm carefully beneath the lectern. For two minutes, he leaned almost indifferently on his left elbow as rhythmic, united applause sounded from the plaza below. Fidel Castro then went into one of his marathon "26th of July" efforts that is intended to motivate, educate, and stimulate his people.

Shortly after he had begun, Castro reached down behind the lectern where the gun was stored, but what he came up with was a sheaf of papers. And for the next 60 minutes of his three-hour speech, Castro — who many consider one of history's greatest political orators — delivered what amounted to a reading of the statistical abstracts of the Cuban economy.

Things are looking up, he told his people. He recalled his candid remarks on the day a year ago citing a long list of economic failures. But now, he said, many of those setbacks have been reversed.

Castro touched on a number of foreign policy bases. For the Bolivians he offered a willingness to have renewed diplomatic relations — provided that is what Bolivia wants. For the Uruguayans, he offered a prediction that left-wing revolutionaries may seize control of that country before the end of this year. And for the United States he offered a continued hard line.

But there was no mention of the Soviet Union, which is spending well over a million dollars a day on economic aid to Cuba. There was no mention of mainland China, and there was no mention of President Nixon's planned trip to Peking. One Cuban official later explained that Castro meant no slight of his Soviet financiers. "Our relationship with them is so good that it goes without saying," he said.

Castro did offer repeated praise for Chile's new Socialist Government — and cheers greeted each remark. Chile's Foreign Minister, Clodomin Almeyda, was on hand to express "revolutionary loyalty with the Cubans." And Carlos Arce, president of Bolivia's left-wing Workers' Central Organisation, was on hand to express something more.

Senor Arce was representing a Bolivian left-wing "People's Assembly," a band of students and workers who have urged General Torres's Bolivian Government to recognise Cuba diplomatically. He was seeking Castro's support, and he got it.

"If this is what is useful for the people of Bolivia," Castro said, "... we express today that the ... struggle [of the Bolivian delegation now in Cuba] should not find a negative answer on the part of the Cuban Revolutionary Government."

According to Cuban observers here, Castro's statements on Bolivia are the closest he has come to inviting the resumption of relations with a country that has not yet warmed towards Cuba.

During his dissertation on the economy, Castro said that light industrial production had increased by 10 per cent for the first half of 1971 compared with the first half of 1970. Heavy industry production is up 15 per cent.

One by one, he ticked off categories of productivity, and for each category there were at least a couple of sets of statistics. Textiles, leather shoes and plastic shoes, cardboard boxes, soap, glass bottles, refrigerators, pressure cookers, nails, baby food, and salt.

Castro then spent almost an hour lecturing on the need for "the rigour and importance of sanitary measures" in daily life. He talked of diseases of plants and animals — especially his efforts to combat an epidemic of swine fever.

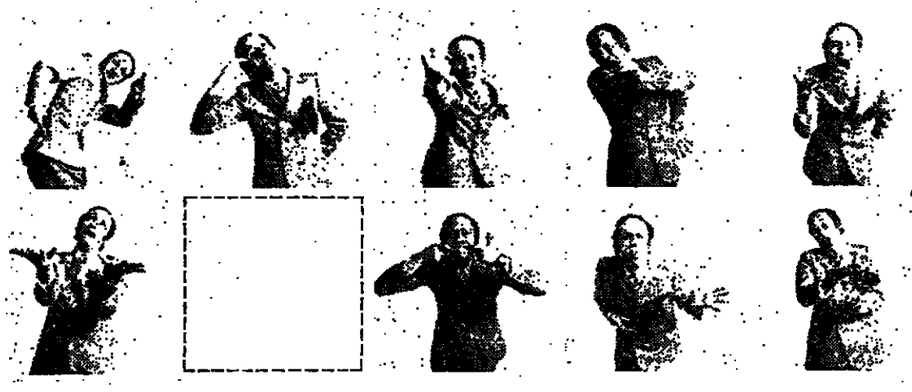
Like a school teacher, Castro repeated each of his points several times, giving warnings of the importance of cleanliness and the evils of disease. He explained that people must "take care that a pig is not bred in a bathtub in the city of Havana." The audience clapped, and Castro added that people must "behave in a civilised manner . . . we must strengthen and inform the public of the rules of public health."

Rain had fallen as the crowd assembled and it was still raining when Fidel first arrived on the platform at 5 20. He walked to the edge of the platform, gestured to the sky.

"It has never rained when Fidel speaks on the 26th of July," said one Cuban Foreign Ministry official. "And it will not rain this time either."

The rain stopped at 6 pm precisely the time that the ceremonies began. —Newsday.

A few Italian hand signals you won't find in the Continental Guide.



At first sight, it seems encouraging that Italian drivers use so many hand signals.

The trouble is that most of them indicate disparaging observations on the ancestry of the driver in front, rather than whether the signaller is turning left or right. This is hardly surprising, since he himself seldom knows which way he's turning until he's turning.

You'll notice too that some signals require the use of both hands, which can be quite exciting at 150 Km an hour. This probably accounts for something unique in Italy: passenger's hand signals. The most usual of these is both hands covering the eyes. Another popular passenger sign is that of the cross.

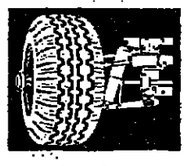
As Italy's largest tyre manufacturer, Pirelli saw all this coming decades ago, and embarked on years of research and experiment which eventually resulted in the Pirelli Cinturato - the first ever textile radial-ply tyre.

It helped, to say the least. And we've been improving it steadily ever since, so things are still getting better.

Best of all, we have factories in Britain too, so you can get the same superlative tyre at the same cost as other radial tyres.

Even if you don't take your life in your hands every time you drive, you'll be that much safer with a set of Cints under you.

If they can keep the Italians out of trouble think what they can do for you.



PIRELLI CINTURATO

HOME AND OVERSEAS

FOCUS ON EUROPE: The employment situation if Britain goes in

Brighter jobs picture with EEC

IF THE experience of the Common Market countries is anything to go by, prospects for more and better jobs in this country should flow from British membership of the EEC.

There is a chronic shortage of labour throughout the Community—the demand for foreign workers to do the unskilled jobs which EEC citizens no longer wish to do is an apt illustration of the trend. Even Italy, the exception to the continuing overall prosperity of the Six, has an unemployment rate no higher than ours.

Of course, everything depends on the rate of economic growth which we attain inside the EEC. The Government predicts an increase of a half per cent over five years, giving us an extra £1,100 millions a year—and the Government bears the responsibility of creating the economic conditions in which such a growth rate can be achieved. Nevertheless, Britain would have to prove herself an exceptional lame duck not to move in the general expansionist Community current.

The Trades Union Congress is understandably shy of the EEC, because of the prospect of an increasing deficit on balance of payments—a situation in which the working population has always been hardest hit. But it would not be in the interests of the enlarged Community—many of whose members have helped bail out Britain in the past—to allow us to run up crippling balance of payments burdens which would stultify our rate of growth.

The Community has procedures designed to ensure that its members are not afflicted with situations of this kind. One of the less tangible, consultative functions of the EEC is to provide early warnings and advice; and checks and balances to ensure that no member of the Community persistently has a larger measure of inflation or balance of payments problems, than others.

Indeed, part of the act of faith we need to join the Common Market is a belief that we shall not be allowed to collapse into a balance of payments crisis with all its implications. If it happened, it would not only cripple our own economy but sabotage the dynamic effect on the EEC of British membership.

Most industrialists and regional advisers—and our future Community partners—believe that British entry will stimulate investment and thus provide more jobs. To achieve the projected growth rate, we will have to increase our productive capacity anyway. In the short term, this can be achieved through labour-intensive investment, drawing on some of our 800,000 unemployed. In the longer term, we may well need heavy capital-intensive investment, because of the same shortage of labour, particularly semi-skilled and unskilled labour, which most of Europe is facing now.

The policy of the Commission in Brussels has been to encourage industrialists to take jobs to people, not people to jobs. The economic and social problems are fewer when you do it this way round, and the approach fits in with the Community's embryonic regional policy.

West Germany, for instance, wants to treble its investment in Britain, particularly in Scotland. At the moment, German investment here is only 2.6 per cent of its total foreign investment. Britain's investment in Germany is three times that figure, and Germany wants to match it.

The Scottish Council is beginning a campaign, with a special representative stationed in West Germany, to attract German industry northwards. A German chamber of commerce has been founded in Britain, with our former Ambassador in Bonn, Sir Frank Roberts, at its head. Well before the negotiations with the EEC began, the North-east Development Council, based in Newcastle upon Tyne, was inviting European investment in the Newcastle industrial catchment area, particularly from West Germany, Holland and France. So far, 26 firms have set up business, employing £15 millions worth of capital and 3,000 local workers.

The TUC, however, is nagged by fears about the form which new investment may take. Given the right which companies enjoy under the Treaty of Rome to set up business wherever they choose throughout the Market countries; given their equal right to launch their distribution from a single base, and given, above all, the better return for capital on the Continent than in Britain, what is to stop a good deal of the new investment—British, European and American—landing up across the Channel?

The North-east Development Council, which has a good deal of experience in this field already, claims otherwise. First, it says, return on capital in the North-east is competitive with that elsewhere in Europe. Secondly, the base norm for unemployment in Britain is remaining higher than the old 300,000 mark as industrial patterns change. This leaves a significant and important reserve pool of labour which will attract Common Market manufacturers unable to find enough workers in their own countries. Even the Americans would continue to be attracted by such advantages as language, climate, and a good standard of law and order.

Which brings us to the myth—under the provisions for the free movement of labour—that we are about to be invaded by waves of migrant workers, stealing our jobs, using our social services, eating our food, raping our women and God knows what else. The experience of the Six is that, while there was a good deal of cross-fertilisation of workers in the early stages of the Common Market, this had died away and now the bulk of foreign workers in Community countries come from outside, except for Italians.

Among the Six the greatest number of foreign workers come from Spain. In Germany, Yugoslavia, followed by Turkey and Greece, contributes the bulk of the two million foreign workers. In France the greatest number of foreign workers are Spaniards, followed by Algerians (for historical reasons), then Italians and Portuguese. Here, too, the trend is for the foreign workers from less-developed countries outside the Community to take on the jobs which the increasingly skilled EEC workers neither want nor are available to do.

While these outside workers have equal rights with the locals in their host countries, such as social benefits, union entitlements, housing, and particularly education for their children (in West Germany there are 500,000 foreign children), they cannot move from one member country to another. The Turks, for instance, are in West Germany as a result of a bilateral agreement between Bonn and Ankara—they cannot chuck up their jobs and move to West Hartlepool.

On the other hand, since 1968 a Common Market worker has been able to leave his family behind and spend up to three months in a fellow-Community country, seeking work without any aliens permit or any need to prove his ability to sustain himself. He can apply for any job going and managements have complete freedom to choose whom they employ from the Market.

British workers who were adventurous enough—or desperate enough—to seek work on the Continent once we become members would enjoy all these privileges. They might earn higher wages; would certainly get better fringe benefits, and would find all their social security and pension rights transferable.

They would find—especially in West Germany, Holland, and Belgium—trade unions which are thoroughly committed to the Comomn Market (I have been unable to identify a single trade union leader in any of these countries who is against the EEC.) Through works councils and other machinery, they would enjoy a very high degree of participation in day-to-day management. They would often find themselves working across what they might regard as demarcation lines, but since the trend is toward one union per factory this creates no problems.

The European unions are anxious for the British to join them to increase their leverage in Brussels, where they already have perhaps more than equal rights on policy-making committees and institutions affecting industrial and social relations. One of the vice-presidents of the Commission is a German trade unionist, Herr Wilhem Haferkamp. The Italian and French unions are less uniform in their enthusiasm because they are split on political lines, yet even the French Communists are now demanding their right to seats in the Commission councils. The French unions already in Brussels are adept at putting pressure on Paris through the Commission, and there is every reason to believe British unions would readily adapt to this sort of rôle.

In Brussels there is a new European Coordination Office which keeps a day-to-day watch on unemployment and vacancies, and tries to match the two. There is a great deal to be done here yet, and the British, drawing on considerable experience of regional development, could provide a fresh stimulus to the whole operation. Funds for redeployment have hitherto come from the European Social Fund to which we should contribute, but from January next year a new fund financed from the EEC budget intends to play a much more active part in retraining and transferring workers and particularly in meeting regional problems by offering cheap credit for investment.

One of the anomalies which will need to be ironed out is that the British "resettlement transfer scheme" under which unemployed workers can get travel and lodging allowances and up to £100 towards removal expenses and up to £220 towards selling and buying another house, is not applicable if the worker moves outside Britain. Inside the Community one would expect such help to extend throughout the Common Market, and to be mutual, like other social benefits.

But these are details which should affect relatively few workers. Only 8 per cent of Germany's work force is foreign; in Holland the figure is 2 per cent, and in France 5.8 per cent. Into the British work force of about 24 million only 20,000 European workers are injected on temporary permits every year. The employment exchanges, which already handle up to 500,000 people a week, are unlikely to crumble at anything much greater.

Michael Lake

Opposition urged to 'stand up'

PARLIAMENT

The spectacle of internecine strife in the ranks of the main Opposition party was particularly painful because it was the duty of both Houses of Parliament to give guidance and leadership to the people, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, said when he opened the second day of debate on the Common Market in the Lords.

When the Labour Government applied for membership and began negotiations the Conservative Party had a three-line whip to support it. "We do not ask as much now that we are proposing to go in, but I only beg them not to persecute one another. Let them not punish their pro-marketeers or turn this into a party battle. I hope it will not be so."

The first question was whether the House was in principle in favour or against entry. "Surely it has been answered. It has been answered 'yes' by successive British Governments. Our successive applications for membership under successive Governments would otherwise be devoid of meaning.

"No man who is or was part of any of these Governments could answer this first question in the negative and retain a spark of political credibility. I doubt whether if I answered in the negative I could retain a shred of personal honour."

To allow one's colleagues to enter into negotiations in good faith with six European nations while all the time harbouring the intention of backing out when the negotiations were complete, not because of disagreement with the terms but on account of a proper objection to entry, would not be the act of an honourable man. "Nor can it be the act of an honourable man to fake up some objections to the terms as a means of avoiding the decision once made on the question of principle."

Lord Shackleton, leader of the Opposition peers, intervened to ask Lord Hailsham to turn his remarks to the subject of the motion before the House. It seemed to him that Lord Hailsham was "casting aspersions upon the honour of certain members of the Commons."

Lord Hailsham replied: "I am casting no aspersions on anyone except to say that if I answered the question in the negative, having allowed these negotiations to go forward, I would regard myself as devoid of political credibility and even of personal honour.

"Let each man be his own judge in such a matter, let each man, to quote the words of Lord George-Brown 'stand up and testify' and let each man stand up and be counted. Let us not engage in personalities. I have not. I have spoken of my own honour and my own opinion."

He said no one was bound to accept terms which differed from the original offer if he did not like them. "But what has never been denied, so far as I know, was that those terms, had they been before a political administration of a different colour, would have been likely to have been accepted. In the words of Lord George-Brown it is time we stood up and were counted. We must make our decision. We are not likely to get better terms if we wait and it is unlikely that we shall get any terms later on.

Lord Hailsham

"One thing is certain: if the Community develops in its way with us bereft of the power to influence the Community, the chances are that no better terms at a later date would ever be acquired. I can imagine no greater disaster for this country at the present juncture, short of war, than our failure to proceed with the application we have made."

Lord Hailsham said sovereignty was an issue which he would gladly have omitted. "For, if I can again quote Lord George-Brown 'the issue of sovereignty is a non-runner.' I wish I could persuade this House that the threat to our existence by the creation of this economic giant will exist whether we join it or not. The threat exists in our managements and plants.

"The question is only whether we wish to share the advantages of an enlarged Community or whether we stay with an internal market of less than 60 million people, receiving inadequate investment, and slowly sinking in national wealth and wage levels, and as a result, in natural skills."

It was true that there were common institutions and there were fields of common law. But there was no physical power behind these institutions except the will of the members to keep their bargain.

Lord Hailsham said he remembered a debate on the Schumann Plan, an occasion when, as now, the Labour Party was divided, perhaps trembling on the brink of actual hostility.

There came a time for parties and States to adopt decisions because they believed them to be right and not because they believed they might bring temporary political advantage.

Here at last was something which, apart from economic advantages, seemed to offer the hope of avoiding a third world war.

Lord Beswick, the Opposition Chief Whip, referred to what he called Lord Hailsham's "lecture on personal honour." He said he preferred the words of Mr Roy Jenkins when he had said that we should get on much better if we all respected each other's sincerity and talked more about the issues and less about one another.

Neither going into the Market nor staying out would of itself give Britain a higher growth rate, higher standard of living, or a sounder economic base. "The quality of our economic management will be far more important than Market affiliations. What the Chancellor did last week could improve our growth rate far more than tariff changes of six countries of Europe."

Over the past 10 years there had been a continuous and insistent attempt by Whitehall to divert Commonwealth trade because of EEC expectation. But it still remained true that British exports to the Commonwealth had increased nearly tenfold in value since 1938 and had doubled in volume.

There had been conflicting claims among experts on the effect of entry on our balance of payments. Some could be dismissed.

It was difficult to take seriously the White Paper's claim that the additional cost on food imports would be only £5 millions, rising to £50 millions a year. This could only be dismissed as "pure fantasy."

It had been said that the growth rate in the EEC countries was higher than ours, and this was true. But it had nothing whatever to do with EEC membership. Our growth record under governments of different colours had been low because it had been deliberately restricted for balance of payments reasons.

"If we had lost the war with Germany, if our national debts had been largely wiped out, if we had been spared any military expenditure overseas, if we had been helped to re-equip our industry for anti-Communist reasons, and if we had worked as hard as the Germans, then our growth rate would be immensely higher and would appear to be more favourable. But that proves absolutely nothing about the dynamism of EEC membership."

Lord Beswick said immediate wage demands would follow additions to our living costs. The only way that trade unionists would know of implementing Government promises of higher living standards would also be by ever-higher wage claims."

The question of regional development had not received much attention. He asked whether more prosperity at the centre would mean better conditions in the regions. "There is a tremendous pull to the prosperous centre and if the centre moves to the lower Rhine or to Brussels, then how much more difficult will it be to get a firm to put its factory along the Clyde or on the Tyne?"

What had happened on the Continent might be best for the Six. "Even their bizarre agricultural policy is preferable to the waste and degradation of the Siegfried and Maginot lines. What a wonderful thing it is that those who once slaughtered each other by the hundred thousands on the Somme and at Passchendaele should now be arguing about formalising taxation and having a common currency."

But that "immensely far-seeing and truly great Frenchman" had been right when he had declared that Britain's way lay in a different direction.

To say that the only alternative to Europe was isolationist stagnation was not in accord with the facts. When any country was within 12 hours of supersonic flying time of another, and when communication was so advanced, it would be tragic in the extreme if Britain gave up her rôle as a world trading State.

Lord Robens (Lab.), in a maiden speech, spoke of the Schumann discussions on the founding of the European Iron and Coal Community in 1951. "I remember well a Cabinet meeting at that time," he said. "there was Clem Attlee doing one of his intricate doodles and the booming voice of the late Lord Dalton making sure that he was completely heard, but the whole of the argument was based on whether we were interpreting the words 'supra-national authority' correctly.

"It was held that it would be impossible for this country to attend that conference because the concept of a supranational authority was that it would run counter to our own sovereignty. It was held that it would run counter to our right to run our industries as we wished and to invest as we wished, and a whole range of matters were raised which it was held should not be dictated by some people on the Continent. But if we had had the wit to have gone to that conference in Paris, we should have been delighted. We should have found at the beginning that we should have been leading that Community."

Sovereignty was not at risk. The experience of the working of the European Coal and Steel Community showed undoubtedly that the first fears of supranationality had been unfounded. It showed that the high authority had been given much less power than had been envisaged in the Schumann declaration or the propaganda at that time. It had been the Council of Ministers, not the high authority, which had emerged as the supreme executive institution.

Entry would open up new opportunities for the British coal industry because from January 1, 1973, British coal could flow freely into the Community countries. Neither coal nor steel had anything to fear from joining the EEC. It was a matter of great personal regret that the National Union of Mineworkers at its conference had spent precisely 13 minutes on the matter and had decided to vote against entry. If we were afraid of competition in the present Community we should pack up and go home to a peasant society.

He continued: "I think, by and large, they are the best terms that negotiators could possibly get."

He was fortified in his assertion by people he had known in politics and business for over a quarter of a century whose honour, integrity, and honesty could not be impugned by anybody: Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr Michael Stewart, Mr George Thomson, and Lord George-Brown.

Lord Robens

"These people were as intimately involved in negotiations as anyone else. If the vote were determined entirely and solely by those intimately connected with negotiations under the previous administration there would be a majority for entry. For me that is good enough."

Lord Shinwell (Lab.) said that when Lord George-Brown spoke on Monday the press gallery was "crowded to suffocation." He asked: "And for what purpose? Interest in the Common Market? Not at all. The interest was in what is alleged to be internecine struggles in the Labour Party. I have here the 'Daily Mail.' I make no charge for this gratuitous advertisement but the 'Daily Mail' tells us 'George knocks Wilson for Six.' The 'Daily Mirror' did better than that with 'George puts the knife in.'

"The press is hoping for some personal references in every quarter, and although the Lord Chancellor did his best to ignore it some thoughts escaped him when he was talking about personal honour."

Lord Shinwell said: "The crux of the matter, the very core, is whether our own institutions are to be controlled by an undemocratic assembly sitting in Brussels or Bonn or wherever it may be. From the very outset, that has been the line I have taken — not the economic line, nor the line about the cost of food, but the line that our foreign affairs and defence were to be controlled by somebody outside this country."

Stansted may be closed

Stansted Airport may be closed, and Luton cease to be a major public transport airport serving the London area once the third London airport becomes operational, the Minister for Trade, Mr Michael Noble, said in a written reply.

He said that when the third airport becomes operational "the new capacity can be used so as to give the maximum benefit to those around existing airports who suffer from noise, as well as providing for the future growth in air traffic in the region after 1980."

Emphasising the Government's intention to continue to provide for the development of civil aviation, with necessary investment to improve passenger facilities, Mr Noble said the Secretary for the Environment would consider on merit any planning applications regarding aviation, environmental, noise and other considerations.

Mr Noble said that Mr Walker and he considered that the British Airports Authority and the Luton Corporation should bear in mind four considerations.

First, the Government does not consider it will be necessary to construct any new runway at Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton or Stansted in the foreseeable future. "It is therefore proposed to abandon the safeguarding of the line of the possible second runway at Gatwick."

Secondly, the Government could foresee the need for Heathrow and Gatwick to continue as major airports serving the London area for the foreseeable future, but expected it would be possible after 1980 to impose stricter limits on movement, and other restraints to reduce noise.

Thirdly, the Government foresaw the possibility of dispensing with Stansted as a public transport airport, and possibly closing it altogether when the third airport becomes operational.

Fourthly, the Government did not foresee a need for Luton to continue to be a major public transport airport serving the London area once the third London airport was available to accommodate the services now using Luton.

"The Government expects that the powers contained in the Civil Aviation Bill now before Parliament would then be used to restrict severely the hours and routings which might be used by public transport aircraft there."

Mr Noble, who was replying to Mr Stephen Hastings (C, Mid-Bedfordshire) added: "It will then be for the airport management and the airline operators to consider whether movement facilities then remaining available at Luton would be sufficient to justify keeping the airport in use for public transport."

Pollution report's 'wrong priority'

The conclusions of the first report by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution were meagre in the extreme, Mr John Brynmor (Lab. Pontypridd) said in the Commons.

The Government should give some indication of its thinking on finance to rectify pollution and the principles involved. He was speaking in a debate on the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) (No. 2) Bill.

The commission had not started off with the right sense of priorities, he said. Much time and effort had been expended on the global effects of atmospheric pollution.

The older industrial areas had experienced pollution and dereliction for a considerable time and they could not be expected to bear this state of affairs indefinitely. The older areas wanted to share in the "better tomorrow" and not in 100 years time.

Mr Arthur Blenkinsop (Lab. South Shields) said people were at last waking up to the fact that they did not have to accept conditions which, for so long, they had assumed were inevitable. "They are not inevitable if we are prepared to pay the price of cleaning up."

Mr Joseph Harper (Lab. Pontefract) complained about the extent of pollution of rivers in his city. "It is so bad in Pontefract that in June it looks like January. The detergent is so thick it looks like drifts of snow."

Mr Eldon Griffiths, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Environment, said the commission report was a clear statement of some of the most complex problems.

"It manages to avoid the hysteria which any reference to pollution can bring among some commentators. It does give clear advice to the Government on those issues which the members of the Royal Commission regard as the most important."

The Government warmly welcomed it, he said.

Last winter there was a setback to the smoke control programme because of the shortage of solid smokeless fuel. "This problem has now been overcome and we have issued a circular urging all concerned once again to go ahead with all speed with smoke control.

The Government's policy was to adopt "a severely practical approach" to pollution from internal combustion engines. Referring to the new British Standard governing emissions from diesel engines, he said he expected these regulations to come into effect next year.

"The Government's aim was to work out suitable and practical standards to reduce vehicle pollution in company with our European neighbours who make cars.

An anti changes sides

By our own Reporter

It was as a convinced anti-Marketeer that Mr Derek Coombs, Conservative MP for Birmingham Yardley, asked to speak in the Common Market debate. When his name was finally called in the Commons early yesterday morning he announced that he was in favour of Britain's entry.

This does not make Mr Coombs a pro-Marketeer. His views have not greatly changed since he spoke to the Guardian last week of his fears of a political EEC rather than just a vast free trade area.

"I would rather have Britain stay out. I would much prefer us to be a prosperous nation state, but I now accept that the existence of the Market means we must join it," he said at his home in Chester Street, Belgravia, at lunchtime yesterday.

"I was in favour of entry in 1963 because I thought the Treaty of Rome was capable of revision. I no longer think that possible, but I did believe that Europe would fail to become a political power unit if we refused to join the EEC. Now it is obvious that over the next 20 years Europe will become a unified political body whether we join or not—and it is simply too dangerous to stay out.

"I still fear that the Eurocrats will take over, yet I have to set all my fears against the possibility that in 10 or 20 years' time a weak Government led by a weak Prime Minister would link with Europe on terms considerably inferior to those now available to us. This would really relegate Britain to the position of an offshore satellite."

Mr Coombs also believes that the consequences of rejecting Europe after successfully negotiating terms would be far more harmful to us than if we had decided not to seek conditions of entry. "The tragedy is that Britain did not take the initiative after the war," Mr Coombs said.

The final change of heart for Mr Coombs came at the weekend, although he had been thinking deeply about his attitudes for the past week. He has not yet talked to his constituency about his reversal.

"I think there is quite a lot of feeling in Yardley against entry, so I might be in some trouble there," he said.

But his constituency chairman, Mr Bernard Buller, told the Guardian last week that he believed the general feeling in the largely suburban area was in favour of entry, and that Birmingham's industries generally stood to benefit.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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BIRTHS

BULLIVANT.—On July 27, 1971, at Wilmington Hospital, to Ruth (nee Hennett) and CHRIS, a daughter. Thanks to hospital staff.

WATTS.—On July 26, 1971, to WENDY (née Caddy) and Dr DAVID C. WATTS, a daughter (Rachel Jane), first grandchild for Mr and Mrs W. H. Watts, of Didsbury.

MARRIAGE

SPENCER—CLEMENTS.—On July 24, 1971, ANDREW, youngest son of Mr and Mrs H. N. SPENCER, Crossington Park, Liverpool, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev and Mrs R. R. CLEMENTS, of Earlsdon, Coventry.

Golden Wedding

YOUD—DAVIE.—HAROLD YOUD and LILIAN DAVIE are happy to announce their Golden Wedding. Married on July 28, 1921, at St. Ambrose Church, Widnes. Present address: 2 Woodland Avenue, Hazel Grove, Stockport.

DEATHS

BOYDELL.—On July 17, CYRIL JAMES of 3 Harley Road, Blackpool, devoted husband of Madeline, son of the late Mr and Mrs James BOYDELL (Brown St. Ironworks, Leigh).

DEATHS (cont.)

CHESWORTH.—On July 25, 1971, at her home 43 Victoria Road, Macclesfield, MAY, the beloved wife of Robert, and dear mother of Vernon. Service and committal took place yesterday, Tuesday, July 27, at the Macclesfield Crematorium.

MARTIN.—On July 23, 1971, JULIE, aged 31 years, the loving mother of Simon and Jamie, and beloved daughter of Rachel and Alan Ward, of Gorse Hill, Baslow, Bakewell, and sister of Jenny and David. Service at St Marks Church, Broomhill, Sheffield, on Thursday, July 29, at 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation. Cut flowers may be sent to John Heath and Sons, Tel.: Sheffield 23229.

STRAUSS—At his daughters home in Tucson, Arizona, JACOB, aged 91 (late of Manchester), beloved father of Zella White. Deeply mourned.

Acknowledgment

MORRIS.—Rev S. H. MORRIS and Family wish to thank most sincerely members of the clergy, relatives, and friends, for their kind visits, sympathy and letters of condolence received during their recent bereavement.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books relating to the Ordinary Stock of the Company will be CLOSED for one day on Monday, 9th August, 1971. Properties registered in the books of the Company on that day will be entitled to the Final Dividend of 8 per cent (less Income tax) (payable to confirmation at the Annual General Meeting) making a total of 12 per cent (less Income tax) for the year ended 28th March, 1971. Warrants will be posted on Tuesday, 24th August, 1971.

By Order of the Board

D. W. M. STONE, Secretary.

Albion Works, Wilnecote, Tamworth, Staffordshire.

HOME NEWS

'Inadequate tests' of intelligence among migrant children

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

Too many immigrant children are being classified as educationally subnormal, local authorities and school inspectors have confirmed to the Department of Education and Science.

They blame this in many cases, on misdiagnosis based on inadequate intelligence tests, particularly the Stanford-Binet test, which fail to distinguish between the children's true potential and their short-term cultural deprivation.

One authority found the percentage of immigrants in its special day schools was almost double that in its primary and secondary schools. Another authority had 49 per cent immigrants in an educationally subnormal school, compared with 28 per cent in its total school population.

A third authority found that the great majority of immigrants in educationally subnormal schools registered Stanford-Binet IQs of 80 or less, but "many of them gave the impression to their heads that these results were not representative of their true ability."

The findings are reported in a survey "The Education of Immigrants." It attributes the initial low performance of some children to their problems of adjustment to a new language, society, and educational environment.

The number of immigrants at school in England and Wales last year rose to 263,710—3 per cent of the total school population—compared with 148,000 in 1966.

Restrictions on new admissions to Britain will eventually reduce the number of new pupils, but for some time the total immigrant school population will be kept at or above its present level by birth and the arrival of dependent children.

In some areas, this population was far above the national average. In Haringey—an area with a disproportionate number in ESN schools—and Brent, immigrants formed 26.9 per cent and 28.9 per cent of the school roll in 1969.

Percentages in other areas were Islington (24.7), Hackney (26), Wolverhampton (13.8), Warley (10.7), Leicester (12.1), and Huddersfield (10.9).

But the survey forecasts that the educational arguments for dispersal of immigrant children to less concentrated schools will tend to diminish as children experience fewer language and cultural problems.

● The survey significantly modifies advice about dispersal of immigrants in schools previously given in a Government circular, the Secretary for Education, Mrs Thatcher, said yesterday. It "draws attention to the education and other disadvantages of operating a dispersal policy and suggests other more constructive ways of dealing with the problem," she said

"The Education of Immigrants." Education Survey 13, Department of Education and Science. Stationery Office, 85p.

Women's Lib members demonstrating yesterday outside the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Women fight for cheap abortion

By our own Reporter

Women's Lib has taken on a weighty slice of the medical establishment in its fight for "lunchtime" abortions. In London yesterday some of the movement's members demonstrated outside the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, one of the most powerful voices in the anti-abortion lobby.

About 20 women, some with young children, gathered outside the college in Regent's Park and handed in a letter addressed to the president, Professor Sir Arthur Jeffcoate.

The college, in its sedate and leafy surroundings, has attracted the attentions of Women's Lib because it has refused to sanction experiments into the "suction" technique for abortions. This involves inserting a thin tube into the womb and extracting its contents. If this is used early enough in the pregnancy, and if the mother is well enough, she can be allowed home within a minimum of four hours, and treated afterwards as an outpatient.

One of the demonstrators, Kate Crowther, said that a freemasonry of medical racketeers were reaping the profits of expensive abortions. Other demonstrators said that as suction abortions did not involve an overnight stay in a clinic, the cost of a private abortion could drop from about £100 to £30. But in a manifesto they argued that "abortion should be available free of charge to any woman, regardless of age, income, or place of residence."

They shoved copies of that demand through the windows of the college. A man at the door, much too grand to be called a commissionaire, also agreed to take a bundle for internal distribution. But as for seeing Professor Jeffcoate to ask why he was hostile when Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health, seemed in favour, that was not possible without an appointment.

'OZ' trial 'for jury —not experts'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Mr Justice Argyle told the jury in his summing-up at the "OZ" obscenity trial yesterday that the case was not a trial by experts, but a trial by jury.

Referring to the evidence of a former probation officer, Mr Michael Segal, he told the jury that it might like to consider Mr Segal's evidence very carefully, as he did not whitewash all the features of "OZ" as some of the "so-called expert witnesses" had done. He advised the jury to keep in mind the dictionary definition of "obscene" which was, he said, "repulsive, loathsome and foul."

The Judge said members of the jury were entitled to take into account the impact the "Schoolkids' issue" of the magazine had on them the first time they saw it. The jury had to consider the magazine as a whole and decide whether it was obscene or indecent.

Giving an example of what might be described as indecent, Judge Argyle said: "If you are on a beach and a woman takes off all her clothes and walks about, you may think it is unmodest or indecent in our society. It is nothing terribly serious, but we just don't do this kind of thing."

As for obscenity, the Judge said: "This you may think involves something deliberate. If a man on a crowded beach takes off all his clothes and proceeds to masturbate before children, you may think it would be obscene. One definitely fades into another and it is impossible for a court to show where the guiding line is."

The prosecution had to prove the magazine would be likely to deprave and corrupt a significant proportion of the public likely to read it.

Oz Publications and three of the magazine's editors have denied offences under the Obscene Publications Act. The accused are: Richard Neville (29), of Palace Gardens, Kensington, West London; James Anderson (33), of the same address; and Felix Dennis (24), of Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham.

It was not true that the nation was on trial, Judge Argyle said. The jury was trying five standard charges of obscenity. "Let us, please, not elevate ourselves to something that is tremendously self-important, to anything more than trying one case," he said.

The Judge said Neville had told the jury that if he and the two others were convicted, the schoolchildren would be convicted. "The schoolchildren are not on trial," the Judge said. "If you decide at the end of the day that the charges or some of them are proved, you will not be convicting schoolchildren. This is not a political prosecution—it is a perfectly ordinary criminal case."

Judge Argyle said he expected to complete his summing-up today.

● The BBC yesterday postponed a radio discussion programme with Richard Neville, after advice from its lawyers. It said a documentary about the life of the composer, Mendelssohn, in England would be broadcast instead.

BMA discusses women's problems

Role worries doctor

DR HUGH BINNIE, Leicester University's senior medical officer, said in his paper "Women Students," that he had been "shattered" to learn that 18 per cent of those attending the city's VD clinic were students.

More and more female students had genito-urinary symptoms, and because the problem was "getting beyond our existing resources," he had set up an advisory clinic run by Family Planning Association doctors who carried out smear tests, prescribed contraceptives and gave advice on psycho-sexual problems associated with premarital intercourse.

Dr Binnie appealed to the doctors for advice: "It should be apparent to you by now that I am being increasingly concerned with the results of our present permissive society. I am asking myself more and more whether my prsent policy is correct. Should I be trying to stop this increasing permissiveness? Is it my job to do so, and if not and it needs doing, whose job is it? Perhaps you can help me."

He was also worried why students "with their reputedly superior intelligence, with their access to contraceptive measures, and talks on contraceptive techniques, with the knowledge that a pregnancy can ruin their academic careers despite the efforts of all concerned to save them . . . insist on becoming pregnant?"

He was sure that there was no place at universities for students abusing narcotic drugs.

Cheap air travel 'spreading VD'

by John Windsor

Package tours and cheap travel have helped spread venereal diseases to a record level in Britain and to epidemic proportions abroad, Dr Robert Catterall director of the Middlesex Hospital's venereology department told the BMS's annual scientific meeting in Leicester yesterday.

He expected further increases in the next decade and said there was urgent need to enlarge and modernise VD clinics and employ more staff to cope with the "casualties of sexual permissiveness."

An increasing number of people contracted the infection while away from home. Travellers tended to be more promiscuous because of increased opportunity and the unsettling effects of travel.

"There is little doubt that the rapid growth of package holidays and other forms of cheap travel will make this an increasing problem in the 1970s when jumbo jets and supersonic air travel become fully established," he said.

The highly mobile, itinerant, restless men and women of the wealthy countries are creating new patterns for the spread of sexually transmitted diseases across national and continental frontiers." It was "the price society must be prepared to pay for sexual freedom."

The increase in resistant strains and the pill which, unlike the sheath, gave no mechanical protection from infection, had led to over 250,000 new patients a year.

The vast majority of male patients, he said, were willing to help trace their contact "but in many instances they are unable to do so because the association was so casual and transitory that they often do not know the girl's name or even the colour of her hair, let alone her address."

Women were the most likely to suffer from the accidents of casual and promiscuous sex. The increase in VD had been greatest among women in the past few years. The ratio of men to women at the clinic had fallen from 3-1 to 1½—1 and was rapidly approaching equality. The highest incidence in women was between 16 and 21.

Dr Catterall warned that more strains of VD were showing varying resistance to antibiotics. The success rate of penecillin on gonorrhoea was once over 95 per cent. In London 30 per cent of cases now showed relative resistance and streptomycin was no longer an effective cure.

Occasionally, sensitive strains were killed, causing symptoms to disappear, but leaving the patient infectious to others and in danger of developing complications.

Many women were carriers without knowing it, he said. "One of the most important and less widely known facts about the sexually transmitted diseases is that they are frequently symptomless in women for weeks, months, and in some cases even for years. When the incidence of VD is high, there is always a reservoir of undiagnosed, communicable diseases in women in the community."

New strains were more prevalent: only a third of patients had diseases of the old classical type—syphilis, gonorrhoea, and chancroid. One of the new strains, herpes genitalis, was increasingly common and had been linked with cancer of the cervix.

Dr Catterall concluded: "In the age of easy and safe contraception and of antibiotic treatment of infection, a morality based on these fears has inevitably been undermined. Yet the permissive society, which has replaced it, with its tolerview of sexual life, has produced its own important problems."

Jobs cut by pay equality

EQUAL PAY for women could stop them getting jobs at a time when more married women are pressing for work and unemployment is rising.

Dr Suzette Gauvain, lecturer in occupational health at the London School of Hygiene, said in her paper "Women in employment": "In the past, women have often been employed in preference to men because of the reduced cost of female labour. The introduction of equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, may militate against the choice of women for employment."

Rising unemployment could aggravate the problem. "Women are likely to find opportunities for employment more difficult, especially in those jobs which are regarded as more generally the prerogative of men."

Campaigns for part-time work, organised child-minding facilities, retraining opportunities for married women, separate tax assessments from their husbands, and equal pay had led to an increased number of married women working, and was likely to lead to still more seeking jobs.

Physiological reasons for regarding women as more vulnerable were also becoming less tenable and although they were still excluded from heavy and dangerous jobs mechanisation could remove the need for physical strength.

The problems of married women workers were also dealt with by Dr Rosemary Rue, in her paper "Women in Medicine." She said it was realistic to train married women doctors—who would soon form a third of the applicants for general practice—on a part-time basis.

Channel delays today

By our own Reporter

Sealink cross-Channel car ferries from Newhaven to Dieppe will be disrupted again today because of the continuing strike of officers on French ships. But Dover is expected to be back to normal after the cancellation of some of yesterday's sailings.

Queues of cars built up at Dover yesterday, but Sealink was confident of clearing the backlog later. Some holidaymakers had to wait two hours for sailings.

Sealink officials said there had been a "fairly remarkable" transfer of passengers, no complaints, and no severe delays.

Cancelled sailings on the Newhaven-Dieppe route today are the 1.45 a.m. and 6 a.m. from Dieppe, and 7.30 a.m. and 11.35 a.m. from Newhaven.

The French strike is expected to be over by tomorrow

Legal aid for divorce attacked

As the State does not pay for marriage, it should not pay for divorce, Sir George Baker, the president, said in the Divorce Court, London, yesterday.

Since the new divorce law last January, there had been a big drain on the Legal Aid fund—the taxpayer's money. This was because, where decrees were granted and there was no finding of fault by either husband or wife, some judges had been making "no costs" orders. This was wrong.

In the ordinary case each party should pay their costs, otherwise the Legal Aid Fund will find itself "very much in the red," Sir George said.

Ordering that a husband and wife in such a case should each pay half the costs, the president said: "I want to establish the principle that because there is divorce on two years separation with consent, it does not follow that, there being no fault attributable to anybody, nobody should pay any costs."

Later counsel told the president the couple had agreed to share the costs.

In a following case, in similar circumstances but where there was a "nil" contribution to legal aid the president made no order, saying: "There is nothing I can do about it."

Latest figures for 1969-70, show the cost of divorce cases falling on the tax-payer is £3,326,000.

Mr Justice Mocatta said in the High Court yesterday at the end of a seven day hearing he felt he had been sitting with Alice in Wonderland in a court divorced from reality—and it had all been made possible by legal aid.

The judge awarded £507 damages to Mr Simeon Bryan, aged 58, of Milton Road, Herne Hill, London, who was splashed in the eye with molten metal while working as a furnaceman. His employers, Fry's Metal Foundries, of Tandem Works, Merton Abbey, Wimbledon, denied liability. The judge said Mr Bryan was half to blame for his injuries.

It was clear from the start, the judge said, that the damages could be only modest. But attempts by counsel and solicitors to shorten the trial proved abortive.

As a result, 17 witnesses were called during the hearing. It was a deplorable situation. "This extreme expenditure of time and money could not have occurred but for the fact that the man is legally aided and his employers are protected by insurers," observed the judge.

Girl kept Pill a secret

A student aged 19 died from thrombosis after taking the contraceptive pill for two months, it was said at a Finchley inquest yesterday. The girl, Marie Catherine Fuller, was on vacation from Hull University at her parents' home in Crossways, Wealdstone, Middlesex.

She complained of breathlessness and a sore chest and consulted Dr James Lindsay, of College Avenue, Harrow, who said she did not mention she was on the Pill. "I thought she must have suffered an attack of asthma and as she was due to go on holiday to Spain the following Saturday I arranged for her to have a chest X-ray."

But after the X-ray she collapsed, complaining of an acute chest pain. She was taken to Colindale hospital but was certified dead.

"My wife asked Marie if she was taking the contraceptive pill," said Mr William Fuller. "She denied it as she knew my wife's views on the matter. After her death I found some contraceptive pills amongst her possessions." The doctor who prescribed Marie with the Pill, Evulen, Dr Gwyneth Griffiths, said: "I examined her on request at the family planning clinic in Hull on May 10 and found nothing abnormal about her. She was given a further prescription of the Pill on June 29 and her university doctor was informed."

The coroner, Dr David Paul, recorded a verdict of misadventure and said his findings would be forwarded to the Dunlop Committee on Drug Safety.

Postmen lose claim

By our Labour Correspondent

The Post Office last night formally rejected a 5 per cent pay claim from the Union of Post Office Workers. The union had offered to forgo a more generous non-contributory pension scheme to meet the cost of the increase, but the Post Office refused.

The demand is a hangover from the settlement which ended the seven weeks postal strike this year. The UPW reluctantly accepted a 9 per cent settlement but decided to try its luck by bartering away the new pension terms. But the union has never taken this further claim very seriously and yesterday's rejection looks like being the end of the matter.

Crisis in Left, says Hain

By our Political Correspondent

The Labour and Liberal parties are both ineffectual in bringing about radical change, says Mr Peter Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, in the current number of "Liberator," the Young Liberal newspaper.

Mr Hain sees in this situation a chance for the Young Liberals to precipitate "a broad radical movement, campaigning from the springboard of a community politics strategy."

As he sees it, the Left is in the midst of a major crisis and is on the receiving end of a massive right wing backlash—systematic inroads into civil liberties and personal freedom, deterioration in the racial climate, and a concerted attack on medium- and low-income families.

"The Labour Party, tragically, is hamstrung by its record in power. The Liberal Party, equally tragically, is incapable of mounting an effective political campaign, and is drifting fast into the backwaters of British politics. Radicalism has died down on the campuses and is only latent in youth politics."

Judge warns art thieves

Lord Justice Edmund Davies in the Appeal Court yesterday warned art thieves to expect harsh prison sentences. He added: "This is a comparatively new field of criminal activity which is "being intensively cultivated throughout the country."

The court upheld a 5½ years prison sentence on actor Anthony Waldron (29), of Spring Street, Paddington, London, after a raid on Pertenhall Rectory, Bedfordshire. Thirty-one paintings, worth about £52,000 were among property stolen. All the paintings and some other items have since been recovered.

If you can't beat 'em, join 'em

By MICHAEL LAKE

SIR GERALD NABARRO, MP, wants to join Mr Clive Jenkins's union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs. Mr Jenkins is prepared to help him fill in the form and together they want to fight for £7,500 a year for MPs.

The knowledge that Sir Gerald and Mr Jenkins are at any time about to appear together, but in opposition, on the television or radio is enough to send sensitive people racing for the potting shed. The possibility, that they are about to stalk the corridors of the House of Commons in harness, inextricably linked by the warmth of their characters and a common gift for publicity, is awesome.

The liaison began at a party at the "Spectator" last week when Nabarro and Jenkins discovered that, by coincidence, they were each claiming much the same increase in salaries and expenses for MPs.

Sir Gerald put his case yesterday, in a private capacity, before Lord Boyle's review board, explaining that the State last year paid him £4,000 and he spent £5,000. He then said in a BBC programme that if a parliamentary branch of ASTMS were established he would be happy to join it, even to become the "father of the chapel."

Later, Mr Ian Mikardo, president of ASTMS, said that no one would ask Sir Gerald to join the union but he could apply through the normal channels.

Sir Gerald told me yesterday that if he became a branch officer of Clive Jenkins's union, this would be paradoxical, "but only because it would not generally be supposed that one of the earliest members of the Institute of Directors, and a professional company director, and a capitalist in every way, would wish to carry a trade union card." He added, however: "In the United States I already have a card as a fully paid-up member of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, which enables me to charge commercial fees whenever I appear in the United States."

Why could he not now join the National Union of Journalists, or Equity, the actors' union? Sir Gerald replied that he would, at once, but their rules state that members must earn the major part of their living from these professions. He was, however, a member of the Society of Authors.

Sir Gerald also pointed out that while he and Clive Jenkins were old warriors they were firm friends too.

I telephoned Clive Jenkins at a hotel in Vienna and he exploded into gales of laughter as I explained the situation. He must have laughed for nearly £1 worth of the call.

He agreed with Sir Gerald, nevertheless, that if the salaries and conditions of MPs were to be subject to a review board, the MPs should be properly represented and organised. ASTMS already had a couple of dozen Labour MPs, about five Tories and three Liberals. Sir Gerald would be more than welcome. He was a gifted parliamentarian, and there might well be the need for a branch of the union at Westminster.

"I support Sir Gerald," said Mr Jenkins, which was a gem on its own. "I think he would make an excellent shop steward—no, a convenor of shop stewards, in the House of Commons."

Bengali to go home

A plea by an East Pakistani not to be sent back to his war-ravaged country was rejected by the Appeal Court in London yesterday. Mr Justice Lawton said no court could be insensitive to a matter of this kind but those who entered Britain by fraudulent means must expect to be deported.

The court rejected an appeal by Shajid Ali Mufiz Uddin (44), a Bengali Moslem, against a recommendation that he be deported. The recommendation was made at Inner London Sessions in March after Uddin admitted using a forged passport to enter Britain.

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with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN
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ALDWYCH. 836 6404.
RSC's 1971/2 London Season
Maxim Gorky's
ENEMIES
(Tonight, Tomorrow 7.30, Aug. 6, 7 m & e, 9, 10, 18 m & e, 19): Stratford-upon-Avon's A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (Fri., Mon., Tues. 7.30, Sat. 2.30 & 7.30—all seats sold). Harold Pinter's new play OLD TIMES (Aug. 4 m & e, 5, 13, 24 m & e, 16, 17).

AMBASSADORS (01-836 1171). Evs. 8 Sat. 5 and 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
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APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
"FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN." DT.
FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE
by PETER NICHOLS

ASHCROFT, CROYDON. 688 9291. (Till July 31) Eves. 7.45 Sat. 5 & 8. ERIC SYKES, JIMMY EDWARDS in Their Record Breaking Comedy
BIG BAD MOUSE
with JOAN YOUNG

CAMBRIDGE (836 6056). Evgs. 8.0. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0
INGRID BERGMAN
JOSS ACKLAND
and KENNETH WILLIAMS in
CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION
Last week. Must Close July 31.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Aug. 3 at 6.30. Subs. 7.0. Sats. 1.0 & 7.15. Faith Brook John Woodvine IAN McKELLEN as
HAMLET

COMEDY (930 2578). Evs. 8.15. Sats. 6.0, 8.40 (Wed. 2.30). (Red. prices 25p to £1.) Charles Tingwell, Gay Singleton, Richard Coleman, in 6th GREAT YEAR Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME

CRITERION (930 3216). Fully air-conditioned. Evs. 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
by Simon Gray. Dir.: Harold Pinter
BRILLIANT PLAY—"ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E. Stan.

DRURY LANE (836 8108). Evs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. "A SUMPTUOUS MUSICAL." D. Tel.
THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE
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"MAKES OH CALCUTTA! SEEM LIKE LITTLE WOMEN AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

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A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER

HER MAJESTY'S (930 6606). 7.30 (Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 red prices): BARRY MARTIN in
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THE PHILANTHROPIST
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OLD VIC 928 7616. Tonight 7.30 & Tomorrow 2.15 & 7.30, last perfs. of: THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Fri. 7.30 last perf. of THE ARCHITECT AND THE EMPEROR. Sat. 2.15 & 7.30 last perfs. of: A WOMAN KILLED WITH KINDNESS.

OPEN AIR, Regent's Park (486 2431). A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. 7.45. Mat. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2.30.

OPEN SPACE (580 4970). Members "SWEET EROS" & "NEXT." Evgs. 8 p.m. incl. Sun. (ex. Mon.). and SUGAR PLUM 1.15 until Fri. Late night Thurs. & Fri. 10.30.

PALACE (437 6834). 2nd YEAR. Evgs 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 and 8.30.
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE
with ROY HUDD

PALLADIUM (437 7373). Mdy. 6.15, 8.45 Sat 3.0 "Ye See Such Fun." TOMMY COOPER, CLIVE DUNN, ANITA HARRIS, RUSS CONWAY. Children's price at door Sat. 2.30. It's a £75,000 show & Lou's it—SM Dec. 21 CINDERELLA. Book now.

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Now in its Second Thrilling Year. "Best for Years."—Evening News.

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SHAW THEATRE, Euston Rd. 388 1394 Fully air-conditioned. SHAW'S THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE with TOM BELL, RONALD HINES, JENNIE LINDEN, RAY McANALLY. Evenings 7.30. Mat. Wed. 2.30. Under 21's 25p & 50p.

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Late Show Tonight 10.30 p.m. Improvisations by THE WING.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Evs. 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON, LANA MORRIS, TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE in MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM
"SO FUNNY IT IS THIS THAT IT HURTS."—Pch. "Wildly Funny."—Sk

VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317). Nightly 6.15 and 8.45. £100,000 Spectacular Production of THE BLACK & WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WHITEHALL (930 6692/7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.30. Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat. 7.30 and 10.0. Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
"More sexually arousing than Oh! Calcutta!"—Sheff Tel. 2nd Great Yr.

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs. 7.45 Sat. 5.0 and 8.15 Thurs. 2.45
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ABELARD and HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience."—Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (8v Old Vic). 928 7616. Tonight 8: WAITING FOR GODOT. Tomor. & Fri. 8: LITTLE MALCOLM AND THE EUNUCHS. Sat. 5 & 8.15: THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. All seats 40p.

TALK OF THE TOWN (734 5051). Fully Air Conditioned. From 8.15 Dining & Dancing. At 9.30 Revue TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT and at 11.0
CATERINA VALENTE
Aug. 9 THE NEW SEEKERS.
Com. Aug. 23 LOVELACE WATKINS.

CINEMAS

ABC 1. Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861 Dustin Hoffman in LITTLE BIG MAN (AA). 2.30 and 8 p.m. Bookable.

ABC 2. Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861. TALES OF BEATRIX POTTER (U). 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m. Bookable

ACADEMY ONE. (437 2981) Buster Keaton Summer Season (U). Today STEAMBOAT BILL JR. Progs. 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Bo Widerberg's ADELEN '31 (X). Prog. times. 1.10, 3.35, 6.0, 8.30. Till July 28.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURI (X). Mifune showing 5.30, 8.25.

ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road (580 9562). THE HORSEMEN (AA). Sep. Progs. 2.30, 8.0 Bookable.

CAMEO-POLY (580 1744). Truffaut's BED & BOARD (A). English Subs.

CAMEO ROYAL, Ch. X Rd. 930 6915. THE SEXY DOZEN (X). LOVE ME LOVE MY WIFE (X). Last 3 days.

CARLTON (930 5711). John Wayne BIG JAKE (AA). Progs 1.10, 3.25, 5.45, 8.15. Late Sat. 11.15 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St. 499 3737. Fully Air Cond. Eric Rohmer's CLAIRE'S KNEE (A). 2.15, 4.20, 6.35, 8.40

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road (580 9562). "THE SOUND OF MUSIC" (U) Todd-AO. Sep. Progs. 2.30, 7.45. Last day.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA). At 2.25, 7.25. Late Sat. 11.30. Bkble.

LEICESTER SQ. THEATRE (930 5252). SUNDAY, BLOODY SUNDAY (X). Glenda Jac.son, Peter Finch, Murray Head. Cont. progs. 2.30, 5.15, 8.0. Sun. 3.30, 5.25, 8.5. Late show Sat. 11.15.

ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738/2771). THE MUSIC LOVERS (X). Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bkble 2.0, 5.15, 8.25. Sun. 4.30, 8.0. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.45.

ODEON, Leicester Sq. (930 6111). ESCAPE FROM THE PLANET OF THE APES (U). Cont. progs. 2.10, 3.50, 6.5, 8.30. Sun 4.50, 6.5, 8.30.

ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011). Steve McQueen in LE MANS (U). Col 70mm. Sep. progs. Mon.-Fri. 2.45, 8.15. Sat 1.0, 4.35, 8.15. Sun. 4, 8.15. All Seats may be booked in advance.

ODEON, St Martin's Lane (836 0691). THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN (AA). Cont. progs. 2.15, 5.0, 7.45. Sun. 4.30, 7.25. Late show Sat. 11.15. ANDROMEDA at 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. Sun. 5.0, 8.0.

PARAMOUNT, Lower Regent St. (839 0494). Ali McGray, Ryan O'Neil. LOVE STORY (AA). Progs. 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Suns. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PARIS-PULLMAN, Sth Ken. (373 5898). Resnai's JE T'AIME. JE T'AIME (A) 4.45, 6.45, 8.45.

PLAZA, Lower Regent St (930 8944). DIARY OF A MAD HOUSEWIFE (X) Richard Benjamin, Frank Lagu.ella, Carrie Snodgress. Progs. 2.45, 4.45, 6.50, 9.0. Late Show Sat. 11.30 p.m.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. Until Aug. 11. Paul Scofield in KING LEAR (A). Mats. & Eve. perfs. 2.30, 6.15, 9.0. Bkble.

RITZ, Leic. Sq. Clint Eastwood KELLY'S HEROES (A). Progs. 2.0, 5.0, 8.0. Late Fri./Sat. 11.15 p.m.

STUDIO ONE, Oxf. Cir. 437 3300. BLUE WATER, WHITE DEATH (U). Progs. 12.50, 3.15, 5.45, 8.15.

VENUS, off Kentish Town Rd., NW1. 485 9658. THE CREMATOR (X). 4.50, 6.50, 8.55. No perf. Sunday.

WARNER RENDEZVOUS, Leics. Sq. 439 0791. THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m. Suns. 3.30, 5.50, 8.20. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10p seats bookable.

WARNER WEST END, Leic. Sq. 439 0791. SUMMER OF '42 (X). Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.20, 8.40. Sat. 11 p.m.

CONCERTS

HENRY WOOD PROMS. Royal Albert Hall, 7.30. New Philharmonia Orchestra. Sir Adrian Boult. Frederick Prausnitz. Rosemarie Wright. Beethoven: Grosse Fuge. Piano Concerto No. 2. Symphony No. 8. Works by Ruggles, Ives. Sessions

INDIAN DANCE EVENING for Bengal Refugees by Kama Dev and Surya Kumari, sitar recital by Imrat Khan, on August 3 at St Pancras Town Hall at 7.30 p.m. Guest of Honour Indian High Commissioner. Tickets £3, £2, £1 from Indian Dance Show, Indian Tea Centre, Oxford Street, W.1.

CIRCUS

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Opens Wed next THE SENSATIONAL
MOSCOW STATE CIRCUS
Book: 902 1234 or Agents (Children half price ex Sats.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM. Sadler's Wells OPERA Evgs. 7.30. Tonight and August 7.
THE SERAGLIO
Tomorrow & Sat. & August 3, 4, 5 & 6: KISS ME KATE. Fri. 7.30: THE BARBER OF SEVILLE (836 3161.)

COVENT GARDEN. ROYAL BALLET Tonight & Thurs. at 7.30 Scenes de Ballet, Enigma Variations, Jazz Calendar. Fri. & Mon. next 7.30. Anastasia. Sat. 2.15 & 7.30. The Dream, Dances at a Gathering. Tues. next 7.30 Swan Lake. Seats available tonight, Thurs & Mon. (240 1066).

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA until Aug. 3. With the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Today at 5.55 & Sun at 4.55 (Sunday Club) LA CALISTO (Cavalli). Tomorrow & Sat. at 5.30 COSI FAN TUTTE (Mozart). Fri. at 6.5 ARIADNE AUF NAXOS (Strauss) possible returned tickets at short notice. Box Office: Glyndebourne, Lewes (Ringmer 411). Ibbs & Tillett, 122 Wigmore Street (01-935 1010).

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (928 3191) Until July 31. Direct from Budapest
HUNGARIAN GIPSY COMPANY
Mon.-Fri. at 7.45. Sat at 4.15 & 7.45

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (928 3191) D'Oyly Carte Season Today at 3 and 7.30
THE MIKADO

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (928 3191). Season Aug. 24 to Sept. 16. Bk. now.
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Avenue (837 1672). 10 to 21 Aug.
CHITRASENA
DANCE COMPANY OF CEYLON
Evgs 7.30. Sats. 2.30. Book now. 50p to £1.80. Party rates available.

RESTAURANTS

THE CHINA GARDEN. Superb Chinese food and beautiful people in elegant decor. Noon till 1 a.m. dancing. 63 Brewer Street, London W.1. 734 7352

THEATRES (Outside London)

Manchester

PALACE (061-236 0184). Now booking Aug. 30 wk 7.30. Sat. 5. 8 p.m. BILL MAYNARD, DOREEN KEOGH, ALAN ROTHWELL, WALLACE CAMBELL CAT IN THE BAG with GILLY MCIVER. 75p, 65p, 50p, 25p. Tues. Sept. 14 (3 wks) 7.30 p.m. Matinees Weds. and Sats. at 2.30 p.m. World premiere of a new musical. HOWARD KEEL, DANIELLE DARRIEUX THE AMBASSADOR, opens Her Majesty's Oct. 19. £1.50, £1.25, £1.05, 75p, 50p, 60p. Dec. 18. FREDDIE DAVIES. ANITA HARRIS in ALADDIN 38p to £1.25p.

Bolton

OCTAGON THEATRE: Bolton 20661 Tuesday, August 3 for ONE WEEK
HOME IN THE WORLD
A musical with Spirogyra
Tickets 50p, 45p from Frames, Oxford St., Manchester.

Chichester

CHICHESTER. Tel.: 0243 86535. Tonight & July 31 at 7.0 July 29 at 2.0 CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA July 29 & 30 at 7.0, July 31 at 2.0 REUNION IN VIENNA.

Leeds

LEEDS PLAYHOUSE (0532) 42111 Until 14 August. Evenings 7.30. Saturdays 3.0, 7.30. BILL SIMPSON JOYCE BLAIR LYNN DALBY JESS CONRAD
ROMANCE!
World Premiere of a new musical by John Spurling: songs by Charles Ross.

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NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE Tel 45671 Evenings 7.30. Sat. 3.0 & 8.0 Tonight, Sat (mat & eve)
A CLOSE SHAVE
The new Feydeau farce
"Frivolously frenetic."—D. Telegraph.
Thurs & Fri
Sophocles' ANTIGONE

Oldham

OLDHAM COLISEUM 624 2829 Tues. to Fri. 7.30, Sat. 4 p.m. & 7.30
BIRDS ON THE WING
by Peter Yeldham (till August 7)

Stoke-on-Trent

VICTORIA THEATRE (0782) 69962. Tonight at 7.30 and all week
HANDS UP—FOR YOU THE WAR IS ENDED!
The Vic's new Musical Documentary.

CINEMAS (Outside London)

Manchester

ABC, ARDWICK. Tel. 273 1141. S.W.A.L.K. (A) 3.0, 5.45, 8.30. L.C.P. 7.35

DAVENPORT Telephone 483 3801 Second Week
SOLDIER BLUE (X)
One perf. 8 p.m. Feature 8.40. Pullman and Circle Seats Bookable.

GAUMONT 236 8264
for a season
SCROOGE (U)
Separate performances 2.30 and 7.45.

HALE (Licensed Bar) 928 2218
10 RILLINGTON PLACE (X)
6 p.m. 8.45 (L. 8). Sat. 5 and 8 p.m.

MANCHESTER FILM THEATRE, Oxford Street 237 0479. Daily at 3.0 for children: MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN (U) and HELLO DOWN THERE (U). Evenings for adults: Peter Collinson's THE LONG DAY'S DYING (X) (6.30) and Sidney Furie's THE LAWYER (X) (8.05).

REX Wilmslow 22266
"THE ARISTOCATS" (U)
and "Charlie—the Lonesome Cougar" (U)
Daily 2.30 and 7 p.m.

STUDIO 1, Oxford Road. Tel. 236 2437 Passionate odyssey . . . soaring far beyond!
Nichola Avril
S. FOR SEX (X). Colour
2.55 6.55 8.50
For each one sex has its own meaning . . .
WIFE SWAPPING FRENCH STYLE
1.30 4.25 7.20

STUDIO 2, Oxford Road. Tel. 236 2437 The love story that's a riot of FUN!
Jack Wild Mark Lester
S.W.A.L.K. (A)". Colour
2.50 5.30 8.20
Plus Roy Castle as
THE INTREPID MR TWIGG (U)
2.1 4.40 7.25
May be seen by unaccompanied children

TATTON LUXURY CINEMAS GATLEY MAJOR
GET CARTER (X)
1 perf. 7.50. Feat. 8.35 Mat Wed 2.15
MINOR
Second Week
PERCY (X)
1 perf. 8 p.m. Sat. 6 and 8.30.

THEATRE ROYAL CINERAMA Telephone 834 9366
Julie Andrews Rock Hudson
DARLING LIL (U)
Sep. perfs. 2.30 and 7.30 (bookable).

CONCERTS (Outside London)

MANCHESTER & LENINGRAD
SPECIAL VISIT OF 25 LENINGRADERS
Official Civic Delegation USSR-Great Britain Society Delegation Representatives of many Leningrad organisations, trades and professions.
FESTIVAL EVENING
WITH ALL THE LENINGRADERS including Recital by GALINA KOVALEVA, soprano, Kirov Opera Theatre, accompanied by NINA ZHUKOVA of the Leningrad Conservatoire.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, at 7.30
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS UNION, OXFORD ROAD
Admission 25p
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British Soviet Friendship Society

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ART EXHIBITIONS

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LEICESTER GALLERIES, 22a Cork Street, W.1. THE SCHOOL OF PARIS. '50s and '60s 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

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ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
SON ET LUMIERE Revival
Evgs except Sun. & Mon. at 9.45 p.m.
Box Office 90 New Bond St., W.1. Tel.: 01-499 9557.

New ideas on the problem of vanishing public transport in rural areas

'Give a lift to town'

By our Regional Affairs Correspondent

The private car of a "good neighbour" will have to play an increasing rôle in transporting country people, the Government suggests in a letter sent yesterday to county and rural district councils in England. There is still a rôle for the rural bus, it says, but a limited one.

The Minister for Transport Industries, Mr Peyton, is expected to announce later this week changes in the road service licencing regulations to make "informal" arrangements—such as a paid-for lift—permissible.

The circular accompanied reports of two studies of rural transport problems, in Devon and West Suffolk. Similar circulars were sent out by the Scottish Development Department and the Welsh Office.

The circular says: "It should be possible to devise ways of putting the car to better use to meet the individual, fragmented, and often irregular needs of people without cars, where the demand does not warrant the use of larger vehicles."

There are usually enough cars making the journey to meet vital needs, "given a measure of good neighbourliness." Parish councils or local voluntary groups could help by acting as clearing houses.

The idea of organised lifts was criticised last night by the director of the Passenger Vehicle Operators Association, Mr Denis Quin, who said: "By definition, the private car and public service are incompatible.

"Bus and coach operators recognise that the private car is necessary for many personal journeys, and that motorists will give lifts—often illegally. But that practice does not make the car suitable for public transport.

"We would welcome properly organised schemes that can be introduced to allow cars to fill the gaps; but if there is a free-for-all, a considerable section of the public will suffer.

"The PVOA's solution to the rural problem is to retain a network of bus services and, where it is necessary, get people to the buses by car."

The need to keep public transport was also stressed by Mr John Gilkes, assistant secretary of the Rural District Councils Association, who said that the studies related to deep rural areas, where the problems were worst.

The circular reminds local authorities of their responsibility to support local services, and stresses that it can be done by a variety of means: subsidising existing or new services, capital grants, introducing new services.

It commends the idea of a local authority buying a bus for a local operator to run and maintain, and says there may be more scope for minibuses. It says the West Suffolk idea of a voluntary car service is only one way of dealing with the problem of the old, housewives, and the young who lack transport.

The circular suggests that counties appoint a senior officer to look after transport, and that they use the experience of bus operators and traffic commissioners. The existing situation should be regularly examined to see if needs are met or if improvements could be made.

Why the country bus is dying

By JUDY HILLMAN

THE COUNTRY bus is a dying animal, except perhaps for some journeys to work, and for carrying children to the increasingly scattered larger school complexes.

Instead, the car has become the major lifeline to shops, the doctor, and visits to relations, with large numbers of lifts given to the old, the poor, and the young—except, that is, to the unknown and obvious hippie or hitchhiker.

The Government's two studies on rural transport in Devon and Suffolk, published today, supply the final proof of profound sociological change.

The poor bus has suffered from that wellknown complaint of falling demand and rising costs to the point where fares exceed petrol costs for many journeys, and, of course, it takes longer.

In the Devon survey area near Tiverton, the number of passengers has dropped from more than 110,000 in 1955 to just about half that figure last year, although mileage was only down by about one quarter, and the number of vehicles on the road by about one-eighth.

The railways have virtually disappeared from the point of view of local transport. In the past 10 years, 210 miles of track withi nthe county has been closed to passenger traffic, together with 82 stations and halts. Car ownership has rocketed. And the picture is much the same in Suffolk.

Television has played its part—the cinema is no longer a major attraction and so evening passenge rpotenital is reduced. The point has come in Devon where more people travel to work by lifts from friends than on regular bus services.

For shopping, the percentages are about the same. "In general, people seem to have adapted to an infrequent bus service without too much difficulty," the Devon report comments.

In Suffolk, the decline of the bus has even affected numbers on vehicles bound for market. Yet the figures for shopping by phone, or from mobile vans, or even mail order, are not all that high.

Of course, there are complaints in the villages about the difficulties of getting about, particularly, for example, to see friends in hospitals at weekends. And in a poll conducted in the two counties, twice as many people opted for greater frequency of service, if given a chance, than cheaper fares.

However, majority opinion on the other hand agreed with a statement that if the bus for their village did not make a profit, they could not expect to keep it. They also believed still more people would give lifts if bus services were cut further.

Neither of the reports really pins much hope on the use of postal buses, except where villages are strung along a valley, although there is one such service between Honiton and Luppitt, in Devon, which just pays its way. Objections include lack of security for the Queen's mail, and the normally circuitous routes taken between letter boxes, which would rarely suit passenger needs.

The minibus is again somewhat pushed aside because requires a high load factor to pay its way. One of the reports, however, suggests that there might be scope for groups of people to hire or for regular trips to town as a kind of maxi-taxi.

So the future largely rests on the car, with the Suffolk team of authors suggesting unofficial local village clearing houses to sort out people's needs for lifts.

"The main problem in many areas is ceasing to be one of public transport. Rather it is one of catering for a residuum consisting of the needs of a small minority of the population, too dispersed any longer to justify conventional bus services, but very real needs nonetheless," the report says.

In an appendix, the clerk to Lindsey County Council, Mr W. E. Lane, suggests a social car service to meet the minimum travelling needs of deprived country dwellers, to be run by local volunteers but supported out of the rates.

Studies of Rural Transport in Devon and West Suffolk. Department of the Environment.

Concorde unscathed: test chief defends US pilot

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

Concorde has been given "a completely clean bill of health" after last week's incident when a Pan-American test pilot put the supersonic airliner into too tight a turn.

Mr Brian Trubshaw, the British Aircraft Corporation's flight test director who was with the American pilot at the time, said yesterday that the manoeuvre concerned—at just below the speed of sound at a height of 26,000 feet—was in fact "all part of the plan." But as Captain Scott Flower rolled into the turn Mr Trubshaw noticed that the aircraft looked like reaching the limit of stress for which it has so far been tested—2.5 times the force of gravity.

He said to Captain Flower: "I think that's enough." The Pan-American pilot responded, but in recovering from the turn the "G" force rose above the 2.5 limit—for about one and a half seconds—and momentarily reached a peak of 3.1 G.

Mr Trubshaw added that although two subsequent test flights were cancelled so that an early examination of the aircraft's structure could be made, there was nothing so remarkable about a prototype being slightly "overcooked." It had happened before in his experience.

Nor was he prepared in any way to blame Captain Flower for the mistake. The Pan-American test pilot was admittedly too old—at 60—to fly airliners in normal commercial service, under the United States regulations, but he was thoroughly in flying practice and had handled Concorde "quite beautifully" during an earlier flight when it reached twice the speed of sound. Two of his four landings on that first occasion had been real "greasers." As for the reportedly "hairy" take-off for the second flight—"I wasn't sweating or biting my nails at all."

Mr Michael Wilde, BAC's Concorde project director, said yesterday that the test programme had gone better, probably, than any comparable programme. The designers' performance predictions had proved to be, if anything, slightly pessimistic. For example, it was now estimated that the airliner would burn about 1,500lb. less fuel on a transatlantic flight than had been forecast.

The first pre-production aircraft would fly in October, and a Certificate of Airworthiness was expected in the first quarter of 1974—after 3,600 hours of test flying compared with the 747 jumbo jet's 1,400 hours.

Life for 'terror' gunman

Frank Morrison (19), a former Borstal inmate who carried out a "reign of terror" in different towns while armed with two automatic pistols and a Luger revolver was sentenced to life imprisonment at Hereford Assizes yesterday.

He was found guilty of attempting to murder Detective Inspector John O'Reilly and P.C. Stanley Desmond Hobman but was acquitted of attempting to murder two police officers in Birmingham on May 14 and two officers at Hitchin, on May 2[illegible].

Morrison, of Wellington Road, St Thomas, Exeter, had earlier pleaded guilty to five charges of shooting at police officers with intent to resist arrest, burglary, theft, taking four cars without consent, possessing a firearm when committing an offence and robbing a Nottingham sub-post office of £1,20[illegible]. He asked for 15 other offences to be considered—12 cases of taking cars without consent, burglary, and assaulting two police officers occasioning actual bodily harm at Exeter while he was on the run.

Mr Justice Neild told him: "Your record is an appalling one with some 40 criminal offences. No court has ever been faced with such a fearful calendar of crimes in one so young."

Mr James Lawson, QC, defending, told the judge that Morrison was a boy with above average intelligence—he had an IQ of 124. He said there was no question of mental illness and added. "He is impulsive, restless, and emotionally insecure. Having started on this series of crimes he found himself in the position where he decided that at all costs he would escape capture."

The court heard that Morrison began his "calendar of crimes" just over a week after being released from Borstal. At the end of the case Mr Justice Neild praised all the police officers concerned.

Detained girl 'had no sleep'

By our own Reporter

A girl of 14, a first offender, was arrested late at night, questioned

Record increase to 40,000 in prison population last year

By PETER HARVEY

Britain's prison population rose to unprecedented levels last year and many prisoners were living two and three to a cell designed for one. This picture of the mounting problem facing the nation's penal system was revealed yesterday in the Prison Department's report for 1970.

Some of the major points in the report are: An increase of more than 100 per cent in the number of people in prison in the past 20 years: In the first six months of 1970, there was a record rise in prison population—from 35,965 to 40,137. (The latest figures show that on June 15 this year the total in prisons and borstals had risen to 40,470):

Half the men and women are living in buildings built more than a century ago and a third of the men "had to sleep two or three in cells" built for one prisoner:

No specific limit can be set on the increase of the number of people going to gaol if the crime rate continues to rise. The number of men convicted of indictable offences had increased on average by 7 per cent in recent years.

"Taking all males aged 17 and over, the number of people convicted of indictable offences per 100,000 of the population increased from 394 in 1950 and 571 in 1960 to 1,155 in 1970."

The report also shows that 2,050 people sent to prison in 1970—1,820 men and 230 women—were reported to have some degree of dependence on drugs.

The report warns that the rapid rise in prison population has made it "difficult to sustain the advances of recent years in the treatment and training of inmates."

The pressure of numbers is straining resources such as education, employment and group activities. "At many establishments it also threatened to reduce opportunities for those informal contacts between staff and inmates that do so much to influence the response and outlook of people in custody."

The report again warns "that in the overcrowded conditions there is a risk of emphasis turning to the sheer physical and material needs (of prisoners)."

The report describes the large and systematic building programme being undertaken but warns that although many new prisons and borstals have been opened since 1958, they have not provided enough places to match the rise in the prison population.

More than 20 major schemes are listed on which it is planned to start work during the next four or five years. By February of this year, planning permission had been given for nine major schemes providing more than 5,000 extra places.

The report describes a number of measures taken in 1970 to alleviate overcrowding. Local and remand prison population increases were limited by removing as many "suitable" men as possible from closed to open prisons. Steps were taken to ensure there were not, "without good reason," vacancies in the closed training prisons.

Cells that had been used for other purposes, such as storerooms and offices, were restored to their original function. Increased use was made of prefabricated movable offices and new designs for folding furniture

The report shows that the number of prisoners serving life sentences also continued to increase. There were 130 life sentences in 1970 and an average of 730 "lifers" in gaol during the year. Another 72 prisoners received sentences of 10 years or more. The average length of sentence also continued to increase. Security measures were improved during the year, with closed circuit television installed in 11 prisons. There were 21 escapes during 1970—three fewer than in 1969.

In the section on borstals, the report says the provisional total of trainees was 6,818—an increase of 12 per cent over 1969 and 36 per cent over 1967. There was a larger proportion of difficult trainees, the homeless, the inadequate, the institutionalised, and the criminally sophisticated.

But community projects continued to hold interest, with the governor of one borstal reporting that 12 trainees had been helping to feed, care for, and entertain physically and mentally handicapped children.

(Report on the work of the Prison Department, 1970, Command 4724, Stationery Office, 65p.)

The first female members of the Andean Society to attempt to climb the Andes left London for Peru yesterday (left to right) Miss Esme Speakman, of Oban, Mrs Mary Fulford of London and Miss Pauline Bastow of Teesside

Doctor did not canvass for abortions

A doctor accused of canvassing for abortion patients was cleared by the General Medical Council yesterday. The GMC's disciplinary committee found Dr Willie Townsley, of Hendon Way, North London, not guilty of serious professional misconduct after his counsel, Mr Robert Alexander, submitted that the entire case rested on the uncorroborated evidence of a taxi driver.

The taxi driver, Mr David Gordon, had told the inquiry that the doctor paid him up to £40 a time to bring girls to his surgery. Later he decided to sell his story to the "News of the World" and had been paid £2,000.

Dr Townsley denied ever having performed an abortion. He also denied receiving the "going rate" of between £100 and £200 to terminate a pregnancy, or canvassing for business at Heathrow Airport-London.

He said he had recommended patients to gynaecologists for abortions and charged a fee—up to £10—but he was not paid by the surgeon. He described Mr Gordon's evidence as "a tissue of lies."

Cross-examined by Mr Robert Gatehouse, QC for the GMC, the doctor said that he normally received patients seeking abortions "mainly by recommendation." He explained that it was the recommendation of one patient to another. He very rarely received patients from doctors.

Mr Gatehouse put it to the doctor that one of the regular ways in which he expected patients was through taxi drivers. The doctor replied: "One of the ways, possibly, yes."

Mr Gatehouse: Is it fair to say that taxi drivers' patients are always termination patients?—Yes.

Mr Gatehouse: It would follow then, that you are well known among taxi drivers as a doctor who accepts termination cases. Do you cause your card to be circulated at London Airport?—No.

Asked by a member of the committee if it was not in his interests to act after the "News of the World" story, Dr Townsley replied: "I was instructed by the Medical Defence Union not to comment and not to have any dealings with any newspaper articles."

The committee chairman, Lord Cohen, then asked him about the number of abortion cases he had had in the six months before April 1970.

Dr Townsley said he had about 30 patients in that period, 10 of whom were brought by taxi drivers.

Ex-Law Lord fined

Lord Hodson (75), a former Lord of Appeal, was fined £75 at Henley-on-Thames yesterday for careless driving. The magistrates decided not to disqualify him because of his "wonderful" driving record.

Lord Hodson, who lives at Rotherfield Greys, Oxon, denied driving without due care and failing to conform to a "give way" sign.

Both summonses arose from an accident on the Henley to Oxford road on February 21, when a car driven by Lord Hodson was involved in an accident with another car in which a woman passenger was killed.

Mr Terence Maher, prosecuting said that Lord Hodson's Austin Princess left a minor road and collided with a Mini going towards Henley. It was a particularly dangerous and difficult junction, and Lord Hodson had said he had satisfied himself it was safe to pull out and turn right on to the main road.

The Mini driver, Mr John Carlton, of Chiswick High Road, London, an assistant public house manager, said he had passed another car and pulled back to his own side of the road, and that was the last he could remember. His speed had been about 50 to 55 mph.

Lord Hodson told the court he had been driving for "easily 50 years" and his only conviction had been for motorcycling without lights while in the army in 1914.

Degree change will lead to more academic freedom

By our Education Staff

The title of ordinary degree—one of the main status barriers between universities and polytechnics — is to be abolished from September, 1972.

This change, announced yesterday by the Council for National Academic Awards, will give considerably more academic freedom to the growing number of students at non-university institutions.

Instead of having to opt at the beginning of their courses to work for either an honours or an ordinary degree, they will be able to take a more flexible syllabus, leading to a BA, BSc or BEd, and this will give most of them the chance to aim for an Oxbridge-type honours degree split into three classes.

The new pattern of awards is designed to come into effect for some existing students, as well as for those starting courses next September.

The speed of transition will depend on whether individual polytechnics and colleges have resources and staff to implement the scheme fully. In any case, the ordinary degree will be discontinued from September, 1972, or sooner if the colleges wish to do so and their present students are agreeable.

The CNAA, which called the new system a fundamental change in its course structures, said experience had shown that a rigid distinction between ordinary and honours degrees as not in the interests of good educational development.

Wherever the situation in a college permitted, the council hoped "that there will be provision for the student to map out for himself, under the guidance of his tutors, a programme of study that matches his interest and ability as closely as possible—and which provides him with the opportunity of gaining the highest award of which he is capable."

The number of students whose courses are controlled by the CNAA rose from 15,000 in 1968 to 25,000 this year, the equivalent of the population of three sizeable universities.

Messing about at sea

People who go to the seaside for a day out "with a boat in the boot" are getting into all sorts of trouble on the high seas, the Coastguard Chief Inspector, Lieutenand Commander John Douglas, said in London yesterday.

He said these inflatable boats, small dinghies or airbeds were carried in the boot or on the roof of the car, and they were sometimes used "for the most remarkably silly things." Commander Douglas was speaking at a news conference on the Coastguard annual report, which disclosed a record number of rescues—coupled with a growing staff shortage.

He forecast more trouble as more people took to the sea in small craft. But he thought a "sensible approach" could stop the casualty and rescue figures rising too far.

Commander Douglas made it clear his attack was not aimed at yacht clubs. They had a high reputation and high safety standards, he said.

Tough drink law wanted

The National Temperance Federation yesterday called for urgent drink law reforms—including a ban on children in all licensed premises and in drink-serving sections of supermarkets.

The federation said it was not the time for a relaxation of licensing regulations. It claimed that abolition of licensing hours was not necessary

Drug sentence cut

An appeal by Lady Kathleen Reynolds (20), daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, against a six months' suspended prison sentence for permitting her premises to be used for smoking cannabis resin, was allowed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The court substituted a £50 fine, payable over three months, or three months' imprisonment in default.

Lord Justice Sachs said: "This court desires to state that the fine is one that assumes that no member of her family and none of her friends will in any misguided helpfulness pay this sum for her.

"It is intended to be something which affects her own pocket in the same way as it would affect the pocket of any person who had committed a similar offence."

Lady Kathleen, who was said to have an allowance of £600 a year from her father, was convicted at Inner London Sessions in December, 1970. She was then living at Harrington Gardens, South Kensington.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

The Queen's University of Belfast

Department of Botany

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from Honours graduates in Botany or Biochemistry for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Botany. Applicants should be prepared to assist in plant physiology or in ultrastructure.

The appointment, on the salary scale £780-£1,248 per annum, will be for one year, from October 1, 1971, but may be renewed for a further two years.

Further particulars may be obtained from Professor E. W. Simon, Department of Botany, The Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland, to whom applications should be sent by August 14.

Brunel University

STUDENTS' UNION MANAGER

Applications are invited for the new post of full-time Manager to the Students' Union. Applicants should preferably be graduates and have appropriate administrative experience. Preference will be given to candidates with sound accounting experience.

The appointment will be made by the University and is pensionable (F.S.S.U.).

Salary on appointment within the range of £2,178-£2,727 plus £100 per annum London Allowance, with prospects of a higher maximum.

For application form and further particulars of this new post apply to Establishment Officer, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Closing date August 16, 1971.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

City of Manchester Education Committee

MANCHESTER RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

STYAL, WILMSLOW, CHESHIRE

STATE ENROLLED NURSE required for part-time night duties at the above school for 64 delicate children. Salary and Conditions of Service in accordance with the Whitley Council, Nurses and Midwives Council Regulations.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Education Officer (E4), Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, returnable by August 9, 1971.

Standing Conference on Regional Planning in South Wales and Monmouthshire

TECHNICAL SECRETARY

Senior Officers Grade

£2,106-£2,751.

Applications for this post are invited from recently qualified Chartered Town Planners. The post is of particular value for a young planner wishing to gain unique experience of regional planning at a working level.

The Standing Conference is serviced by a Technical Panel of Chief Officers and Topic Sub-Committees. The Technical Secretary (who has clerical assistance) is the main liaison officer between these various groups and a positive contribution is expected from the successful applicant.

All the constituent members of the Standing Conference are first wave authorities preparing Structure Plans and their work is advancing in concert with advice being prepared by the Standing Conference.

Further information and application forms (returnable by August 16, 1971) are to be obtained from the Joint Secretary of the Standing Conference, Chief Executive Officer and Town Clerk's Department, City Hall, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3ND.

T. V. WALTERS,
E. LLOYD JONES,
Joint Secretaries.

Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

FELLOWSHIP OR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN FAR EASTERN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Fellow or Research Fellow in the Department of Far Eastern History. The Department conducts research in Chinese and Japanese history, but plans to expand studies on modern China and wishes to make an appointment of a scholar with research experience in the field of modern Chinese history and politics.

The salary and range of a Fellow are determined within the limits $A8,062-$A11,113 per annum. Appointment is made for an initial period of five years; thereafter he may be reappointed until retiring age. A Fellow is entitled to one year's study leave on full salary, plus a contribution towards travel and other expenses, in every seven years of service.

The salary of a Research Fellow is determined in the range $A6,700-$A9,220 per annum. Appointment is usually for three years with a possible extension to five years.

Superannuation is on the F.S.S.U. pattern with supplementary benefits. Reasonable travel expenses are paid and assistance with housing is provided.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01-387 8572).

Applications close on August 31, 1971.

University of Cape Town

FULL-TIME DEAN

Faculty of Engineering

Applications are invited for the post of Full-time Dean in the Faculty of Engineering.

The salary scale is R8100 x 300-R9,900 per annum.

The Dean will represent the Faculty of Engineering on Senate and will be responsible for the general administration of the Faculty.

It is expected that the Dean will have had experience in administration, teaching and research.

Applicants should state age, marital status, qualifications, experience and give the names and addresses of at least two referees (preferably persons with the knowledge of the applicant's qualifications and experience) whom the University may consult.

Two copies of the application should reach the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (from whom memoranda, giving the conditions of service, including transport expenses on appointment, and information on the work of the Department, should be obtained) not later than September 10, 1971. A third copy of the application with a recent photograph and medical certificate, should be sent direct by airmail to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape Town, South Africa, by the same date.

The University reserves the right to appoint a person other than one of the applicants or to make no appointment.

CRANFIELD

Department of Mathematics

Applications are invited for appointment as

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN COMPUTER ASSESSMENT

to take part in an investigation into applications of computers to engineering problems. Preference will be given to applicants with a degree in Computer Science, but those with equivalent qualifications and appropriate experience will be considered. Appointment initially for one year with possibility of extension. Salary within range £1,000 to £1,500.

Application forms from Assistant Registrar,

CRANFIELD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
Cranfield, Bedford.

University of Wales

University College of Swansea

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN GEOPHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Geophysics in the Department of Geology.

The post is tenable for one year from October 1st, 1971.

Application forms may be obtained from: The Registrar, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, Glam., SA2 8PP, to whom they should be returned by August 16th, 1971.

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the above Department. Applicants should have suitable academic qualifications and experience in Civil Engineering or Building Science. The successful candidate will be required to take part in the teaching programme of the Department and to initiate research work in an appropriate field.

Salary scale: £1,491-£3,417 per annum.

Applications, by letter (three copies), giving the names of two referees, should be sent to the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is September 30, 1971. Please quote reference 1053.

University of Hongkong

SENIOR STAFF TUTOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies. Applicants may be qualified in any relevant discipline but should preferably have had experience of University extra-mural education. The successful applicant will be expected to take up his duties on January 1, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Annual salary (superannuable) (approximate sterling equivalents at current rate of exchange in brackets) is: HK$44,848 x 2,136-57,656 x 2,280-79,216 (£2,769 to £4,863) (man or woman).

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or the Secretary to the Council, University of Hongkong.

Closing date for applications is August 31, 1971.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP. A graduate in Science or Agricultural Science is required to participate in a research project concerned with the stabilisation of the structural condition of soils by organic polymers. Graduates in Science should have specialised in physical chemistry, and in Agricultural Science in soil science. The work is supported by a grant from the Agricultural Research Council, and provides a stipend of £775 p.a. and fees. It is expected that the person appointed will read for a higher degree. Further particulars can be obtained from Professor D. J. Greenland, Department of Soil Science, University of Reading, Berks. Applications must be received by August 12.

University of Kent at Canterbury

Faculty of Natural Sciences

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Applications are invited from persons completing their Ph.D. studies and with interests in biochemistry, botany or microbiology for a post-doctoral fellowship to continue studies on the intermediary metabolism and enzymology of detergent breakdown by micro-organisms. Preference may be given to applicants with some experience of gas chromatographic techniques. The appointment will be for one year in the first instance from October 1, 1971. Salary in the range £1,491-£1,767.

Applications forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Chemistry Building, The University, Canterbury, Kent, to whom completed applications should be submitted by August 30, quoting reference A.25/71.

University of Manchester

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in Pharmaceutical Microbiology commencing October, 1971. Candidates should hold an honours degree (first or upper second class) in Pharmacy, Chemistry or Microbiology. The successful candidate will follow a research course aimed at providing basic information about the microbiological aspects of radiation processing of non-aqueous liquid and semi-solid medical/pharmaceutical preparations. Applications should be made as soon as possible to: Dr. A. Tallentire, Pharmacy Department, University of Manchester M13 9PL.

Macquarie University

Sydney, Australia

Applications are invited for appointment to positions in the fields indicated below. The positions are tenable immediately unless otherwise indicated. Normally, for positions tenable in 1972, appointees should take up duty by mid-February, 1972. Later dates of entry on duty may be arranged in special cases.

SENIOR LECTURERS/ LECTURERS/SENIOR TUTORS

BIOLOGY—School of Biological Sciences (lecturer only), with qualifications in the field of the physiology of invertebrate animals and experience in the teaching of integrated courses in animal science).

EDUCATION—School of Education (in the fields of education and society; higher and further education; child development and education; curriculum; teacher education. At present it seems likely that three appointments in all will be made which could be at any of the grades senior lecturer, lecturer or senior tutor). Positions tenable 1972.

GEOGRAPHY—School of Earth Sciences (lecturer only, with interests in the field of human geography). Position tenable 1972.

MATHEMATICS—School of Mathematics and Physics (lecturer/senior tutor—any field).

PHYSICS—School of Mathematics and Physics (senior lecturer/lecturer with specialist interests in digital circuits and systems).

PSYCHOLOGY—School of Behavioural Sciences (senior lecturer/lecturer with qualifications in the field of animal behaviour and with experience in the physiological and biochemical basis of learning and fixed action patterns).

The salary for a Senior Lecturer will be within the range $A5,667 with five annual increments to $A11,130 per annum; for a Lecturer $A6,657 with seven annual increments to $A9,286 per annum; and for a Senior Tutor $A5,869 with nine annual increments to $A8,702 per annum.

Further information about the University and advice regarding the method of application should be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01-387 8572) or from the Registrar, Macquarie University, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113, Australia.

The Vice-Chancellor, Emeritus Professor A. G. Mitchell, will be in London during August and will be available to provide specific information about the positions and general information about the University and Sydney. Persons interested in meeting the Vice-Chancellor should contact the office of the Association of Commonwealth Universities for further details.

Applications close on September 5, 1971.

Macquarie University

Sydney, Australia

Applications are invited for appointment as

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/ SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

in the School of Economic and Financial Studies.

Two positions are sought from within the three fields of administration/organisational behaviour, marketing and financial management.

Successful applicants will be responsible for the development of courses, within any one of the listed fields, within the Master and Graduate Diploma Programmes in Business Administration. The present programmes provide for two courses to be offered in each field.

In addition to formal qualifications within a stated field, applicants should be familiar with recent research findings and have had practical experience in industry.

The appointees will be encouraged to develop their research interests which may involve participation in sponsored research and higher consultative work.

The salary for an Associate Professor is $A15,553 per annum and for a Senior Lecturer within the range of $A9,667 with five annual increments to $A11,130 per annum.

Further information about the University and advice regarding the method of application should be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01-387 8572) or from the Registrar, Macquarie University, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113, Australia.

The Vice-Chancellor, Emeritus Professor A. G. Mitchell, will be in London during August and will be available to provide specific information about the positions and general information about the University and Sydney. Persons interested in meeting the Vice-Chancellor should contact the office of the Association of Commonwealth Universities for further details.

Applications close on September 5, 1971.

University College of North Wales, Bangor

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited from good Honours graduates for two posts of Administrative Assistant in the College Registry. The persons appointed will work, in the first instance, with the Assistant Registrar and their duties will be connected with general academic matters. A good knowledge of Welsh will be essential for one of the posts.

The salary will be at a suitable point on the scale £1,491-£2,865, and the appointment will be from October 1, 1971 or from a date to be arranged with the successful applicant.

Applications (two copies), giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by August 23, 1971, to the Secretary and Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Nottingham

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a two-year Research Fellowship supported by S.R.C. and commencing October 1, 1971.

The research area is pulsed nuclear magnetic resonance in solids and will involve the application of new multiple pulse techniques recently developed here to the study of spin-spin interactions in solids. Apparatus available includes a newly developed computer controlled pulse spectrometer.

Applicants should have a good honours degree in either Physics or Chemistry with a Ph.D. in N.M.R. Experience in pulse techniques is desirable.

The appointment will be made initially within the salary range £1,491 x £138-£1,767 plus F.S.S.U.

Applicants should write as soon as possible to Dr. P. Mansfield, Department of Physics, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, giving the names of two referees and a brief curriculum vitae.

University of Nottingham

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the new appointment of Auxiliary Services Officer. The person appointed will be responsible to the Surveyor for the direction, management and cost control of the central services of cleaning, portering, post, security and transport. Initial salary within the range £1,903 to £2,005, according to qualifications and experience, plus membership of the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Universities.

Further details and application forms, which should be returned by August 31, 1971, obtainable from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham.

The University of Sheffield

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of TEMPORARY LECTURER in FINANCE in the above division, tenable for one year from October 1, 1971. Candidates must have a good honours degree in an appropriate discipline and preferably teaching experience in business finance although applicants who have graduated this summer will be considered. The successful candidate will assist in the teaching of finance to undergraduate business students in the Division. Salary in the range £1,491-£3,417 with F.S.S.U. provision. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by August 31, 1971. Ref. R.23/B.

The University of Sheffield

CHAIR OF POLITICAL THEORY AND INSTITUTIONS

Applications are invited for the Chair of Political Theory and Institutions which becomes vacant on July 31, 1971 on the translation of Professor B. R. Crick to a Chair at Birkbeck College, University of London. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (one copy only) should be sent by September 30, 1971. Ref. R.24/B.

University of Sydney

McCAUGHEY CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications invited for this Chair which will become vacant on resignation of Professor D. S. Sugden. In the Department of Geography there is also the Chair of Geography and the two Professors are jointly responsible for the teaching of the subject.

Salary: $A15,264 per annum.

A Statement of Conditions of Appointment and information for candidates may be obtained from the Acting Registrar, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006, Australia, with whom applications close on September 3, 1971. This information also available from Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01-387 8572).

Other Public Appointments appear on page 15

THE WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
(University of Wales)

Applications are invited for the post of

Jane Hodge Director of Advanced Nursing Studies

The successful applicant, who should be a University Graduate, will initiate the course of training leading to the newly established Degree of Bachelor of Nursing of the University of Wales, commencing in October, 1972.

Salary will be within the scale for non-medical Senior Lecturers, £3,321 per annum to £4,401 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The Welsh National School of Medicine, Heath Park, Cardiff, CF4 4XN, to whom applications (one copy suitable for photocopying) should be returned by September 6, 1971.

Wool Industries Research Association

(In conjunction with Leeds University)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FROM SUITABLY QUALIFIED HONOURS GRADUATES FOR AN S.R.C. STUDENTSHIP

TENABLE IN THE CHEMISTRY SECTION FOR THREE YEARS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1971.

The value of the Studentship is £950 p.a. The candidate appointed will work on the chemical modification of wool keratin, and will be expected to register for a Ph.D. in the University of Leeds.

Apply as soon as possible to Doctor J. C. Fletcher, W.I.R.A. Headingley Lane, Leeds, LS6 1BW. (Telephone Leeds 28071, Extension 293). Quoting Reference Number GS/35.

GENERAL

WORCESTERSHIRE
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

To complete the establishment of an Integrated Social Services Department and to maintain and develop a high standard of professional social work in the County.

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKERS
GRADE AP V, £2,025-£2,268

Area Directors and Deputies are in post at each of the four Area Offices. A few posts are still available for Senior Social Workers to lead teams which are to become GENERIC. Each post will carry special responsibility for certain co-ordinating functions.

Applicants should be experienced and professionally qualified Social Workers with experience of staff and student supervision.

SOCIAL WORKERS Salary £1,560

Applicants should be professionally qualified Social Workers from the different disciplines. Teams are to be generic but Social Workers will extend their sphere of work when ready to do so.

AREA OFFICES

at Bromsgrove, Halesowen, Kidderminster and Worcester.

Application forms and details from Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester. Enquiries welcomed.

WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
CARING FOR THE ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED

RESIDENTIAL ADVISER

£2,106-£2,751

Applications are invited from either experienced and professionally qualified Residential Officers or Social Workers with extensive knowledge of residential work and services. Proven management ability essential.

The Residential Adviser will assist the Assistant Director (Residential and Day Care).

Application forms and further details from Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester. Closing date 9th August.

UNIVERSITIES

The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from Chemists or other Scientists possessing at least an Upper Second or equivalent qualification (e.g. Grad.R.I.C.) for a C.A.P.S. award to work in collaboration with Dr. P. Cadman and I.C.I.(Mond) on Shock-tube Studies of Halogenated Hydrocarbons.

Suitably qualified applicants permitted to register for higher degree.

Application forms are obtainable from the Registrar, to whom they must be returned by August 18, 1971. Ref. CrS/3.

SENIOR ASSISTANT (Female)

REQUIRED

for examination department of society in WC1. Age 25 to 35. Knowledge of chemistry to at least HNC level. Capacity for administration correspondence and report writing. Work will involve the approval of courses and institutions, General assistants of various examinations and the serving of committees and working parties. For further details please telephone: Miss Woodrow—580 3482.

CHRISTOPHER FORD interviews WILLIAM BLOOM, prolific young novelist, and the man responsible for Macmillan's latest new imprint

Keeper of the open gate

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE younger generation? Purge the clichés, and purge also the cardboard tele-faces, the hype-ridden pop-idols. Shake a sad head over the politically well-meant incoherence of the underground press. You're left with the writer, whose pen is sharper than either the stylus or the thorns of the most beautiful flower-child's rose: with William Bloom, public school drop-out, novelist, reputed anarchist, and co-founder of Advise.

At 23, he is working on what will be his third published novel, and has just broken through into the world of publishing itself, thanks to the faith of Alan Maclean at Macmillan. He had been an editor there for a while, but has now been given his own imprint, Open Gate, which will appear in October with "Playground," subtitled "A game of fiction," by Peter Buckman, author of "The Limits of Protest." So Bloom has, I suggest to him, joined the enemy.

"The enemy, without admitting it to themselves, have joined us." He never defines the "us" and never needs to. "Macmillans is one of the few places in London where they'd tolerate a freak; it's an English upper class place, they believe in tolerance, so I fit in there." He talks quietly, sometimes so quietly that you strain to hear, in uni-class accent and equable tone of voice, though in part-warning and part-explanation he later adds: "I'm generally regarded as a pranking speedfreak.

"I want to give my fellow kiddies some books to read, and I want to publish some of the books they write. One of the paranoid money-men thought Open Gate might be a sort of war-cry, but it's just that it's clean and free and it's a nice name." The letterhead shows birds and hints at mountains beyond the inviting gate.

Bloom's own books are heavily seasoned with sexual narrative, but it's notable that Buckman's "Playground" contains the bare minimum, and then only in parody. There are only the two paragraphs, headed OBLIGATORY SEXY BIT !!! "Playground" has been likened to a fictional Little Red School Book, though the revolution it depicts never looks like succeeding, and there's a desperate underlying cynicism. "If you get what you want it's not worth having," says one of the old-young characters. Bloom's world, by comparison, is an hysterical hothouse. "The difference between him as a writer and me is that he's an amazingly acute observer," says Bloom. "There's too much of the lyric in me. 'Playground' suggests that a 13-year-old kid is just as capable of deciding what he wants to do as Lord Longford is. We commissioned it from seeing the first 20 pages." He is very pleased about that, probably with good reason.

"Playground," in fact, speaks with terse, stiff-lipped eloquence, in a notably inventive form, of Bloom's own philosophy. He talks of "the fight for the child to retain its difference, the pain of life, the idiocy of everything. If you flash to that pain you either fight, you go and cry in the gutter, or you die." All this comes over with hushed intensity; a gentle, peaceable person, complete with fuzzy hair and ankh ear-ornament, he sits poised in space and time between the big desk loaded with typewriter and reference books and, on the other side of his room, the rock records and the low table with sci-fi paperbacks on top, and fat, sleepy cat underneath.

PICTURE OF WILLIAM BLOOM BY PETER JOHNS

His background didn't have to be hard. He was born in Earls Court ("before the Australians moved in, when it was nice, like a village"); his father is a psychiatrist and his mother a social worker and journalist. He went to school at St Paul's, where he enjoyed absolutely nothing. "School was a total non-event. I did chemistry and biology because I thought I was going to be a doctor, but as soon as the exams came along I realised it was a hideous mistake. I'm a kid of the city, for want of a better term. I was a delinquent. I used to skip school to watch the Stones. I split home early, too. I lived in horrible, nasty, terrible places without baths, where I had to go to the public baths. I'm lucky that my first book made me a little money."

Which made possible, so suggests his describing arm, the fresh-airy place where he now lives and mostly works and which he shares with Jamie Mandelkau, author of "Buttons—The Making of a President," another book on the Open Gate list, and Joy Farren, who manages "IT." All three, can you bear it, are writing novels at once. A factory in Kensington.

His parents are apparently easy-going people, and seem to think quite well of his novels. "We had a little bit of trouble with my grandmother, who's German. She was using my first book to teach her Catholic priest English, and she had to cut out all the 'dirty' bits before she showed it to him. But my parents *are* parents. If for some strange reason you think you're an integral unit you're going to come into conflict at some point. You can't survive if you don't have personal freedom."

Between school and literary acceptance, he worked variously in a bookshop and as a publicist. He had been writing novels since 16, though the first two, which he says are awful, remain unpublished. But he took 1967 off. "I did all the nice things. In immediate terms this was the year that saw the flower-children, in actual terms thousands of kids saw there was a life-style. But a lot of bitterness followed that year; we'd all been conned into thinking perhaps we could live a nice, gentle life. There was a vague sense of futurelessness."

Why, though, the exclusiveness to one age-group? What's new about disillusion? "There's only exclusiveness to the extent that any group has to find pragmatic ways to hold itself together. The two most beautiful people I know are over 40. . . . But a drug-orientated culture means not having control over your thoughts, and this is something most older English people hate. There's now a large group of kids who can survive without control over their thoughts, without a personal emotional dogma." From his own frenziedly-won experience he spells out the things that matter to him: "Honesty, purity, love, respect."

His two published novels, both by Michael Joseph, are "Softly, Children, I'm Coming" and "A Canterbury Tale—A Game for Children." Read what you will into the titles: the books, he says, are about "the amazing ease with which people get hurt. They're both very much screams, they're my songs to sing. Somehow I always manage to keep a few pages of self-indulgence." Earlier, I've teased him about the self-indulgence.

The first book includes a girl who knows rather more than most people think she does, and a young man who can't bear responsibility for his own actions but who needs the relationship with her father as well as with the girl herself. The men, as they might have done in any novel for a hundred years, go to Lord's together: "What the hell am I doing watching cricket? Groovy me watching cricket? It's outrageous. This little kid's being led into the depths of depravity." Bloom once went to Lord's, he thinks. Or perhaps it might have been The Oval.

"A Canterbury Tale" is a latter-day Babes in the Wood, but the protagonists, who are 13 and 14, get up to things under their blanket which are mentioned in no fairy-tale. The story also involves an 18-year-old voyeur obsessed by both Jenny and Tristram.

Bloom once read in a newspaper an item about two small boys at an orphanage who were close friends. One got adopted and, with his "parents," would come and take the other out for picnics at a spot many miles from the orphanage. The family moved to another part of the country so the picnics stopped. And one day the remaining little boy made his way, with a lonely animal's dogged instinct, to the picnicking site all those miles away and there simply died. The dedication of "A Canterbury Tale" reads: "To the small boy who lay down in a ditch to die. His corpse surprised."

The censorious have not liked the book, yet in an odd way it is about the absolute purity and power of love, even over death itself, which is a gloriously romantic concept to be sure. "I've been called totally mad for writing it," says Bloom, and even his whimsicality doesn't extend to having his work considered a monstrous perversion. But then he shows me the tribute of James Baldwin: "'A Canterbury Tale' is, for me, one of the most honest attempts to confront the nature and the price of love that I have ever read. For attempt, read achievement: and for love, read love." Bloom is quite shy about that, from someone he admires so much, and it has made up to him for all the disturbed, hostile reactions.

He erupted into his new profession, at this year's Society of Young Publishers' conference, by suggesting that most authors' opinion of most publishers could be summed up by a very rude word indeed. "I had to open the conference, sans prepared speech, sans anything. In five minutes I had the hostility of most of the audience." And of course he abhors censorship: "Censors are the dirty old men of their own consciences. The world is so nasty, let's get hurt by something we can hold in our hands and just close."

Yet it will be surprising if he does not bring Macmillan far more admiration than embarrassment. He seems to have little interest in the fast buck as such: "It would be nice to have lots of money but it shouldn't interfere with one's little whims." He is better placed than most to decide what a substantial and growing readership wants and has, by implication, rarely been getting. To console the aforementioned lord, the one so concerned about dirt, Bloom adds: "I'm not into publishing pornography, anyway." And how does he define it? "I don't."

review

ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

Choral Prom

WHILE PROM history was being made at Covent Garden, the regular Proms still went on happily at the Royal Albert Hall. A sizeable audience turned up to hear a rare programme starting with pre-classical choral music and going on to the Magnificat of Bach's eldest son, Carl Philip Emmanuel.

We are always told that Bach's sons despised their father's style as unfashionable, yet this Magnificat showed more than superficial influence from father to son, and the wonder was that the very passages which owed most now sound most modern. True, the fugue with which the work ends has its lumpish moments, but the very quirkiness of the inspiration here and elsewhere adds to the liveliness of the music.

Roger Norrington was the very vigorous conductor, and in the first half his urgent advocacy came closer to his home ground in a superb group of motets by Schutz, Monteverdi, and Giovanni Gabrieli, more music that sounds amazingly modern. The choir was Norrington's own Heinrich Schutz Choir and Chorale, and with the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble and BBC Symphony Orchestra this spatial music of the seventeenth century had a field day.

The programme promised for the first motet "four groups scattered around the building." In fact they all appeared in the conventional place on the ample stage of the Albert Hall, and any initial disappointment that they were not farther flung quickly disappeared. I doubt if they could have sounded richer or more impressive even in St Mark's Venice. With the hall's improved acoustic, the sharp thumping rhythms of Schutz came over with powerful impact, notably in "Es erhub sich," telling dramatically of war in heaven. Listeners to BBC Radio 3 may have been disappointed not to hear the programme on the night. The BBC has in fact recorded it, and will be broadcasting it shortly.

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

Boris

MANY STRANGE SIGHTS have I seen in the auditorium at the Royal Opera: GIs waltzing with drag queens; sheeted furniture stacked up in World War One, even an audience in tears while Beecham told them that next day the opera house was to be pulled down. But none quainter than Monday night, when the magnificent sombre "Boris" of Mussorgsky (with Christoff to be acclaimed) was offered to a Promenade audience at fifty new pence a squat. Promenade my foot (if that is the right part of the anatomy). This was a *concert assis*—each on his hunkers, in the stalls Japanese fashion, and I bet there wasn't one of them who wouldn't have paid ten guineas for a Western *fauteuil* before the end of dark, dismal scene one. What a strange choice of opera to offer these supposedly "new" discoverers of the delights of opera! (Been seeing that same raddled old army of operatic Annies for years, whether here or at the Albert Hall.)

But it was all very orderly. The promenaders brought their cheery jeers and affectionate yelling, but left their toilet rolls and boaters at home; decorum flowered beneath the powerful shade of Sergeant Martin who stood, quelling exuberance, rather like Rossini's Moses arranging about the dividing of the Red Sea. I feel the operation must be repeated, but perhaps with a jollier, less breathless opera, say "Lucia," and that Wedding March which prompted the Shaw crack about why must the Devil have all the best tunes? "Boris" on foot is hard on the varicose veins, wonderful guilt-ridden drama though it is.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

The Sinners

WHAT THE COMMERCIAL channel has found, I now see, is a neat equivalent to all those BBC adaptations of Somerset Maugham—a series of gently spun yarns set in a sufficiently exotic colony with a quaint, somewhat rigid ethic of its own, and a pleasing tendency to violent death, off-screen, without disturbing the essential gentility of it all. It is called "The Sinners" and its stories are set in Catholic Ireland, with the Pope cast, so to speak, as Queen Victoria.

The first of the new series was such a piece: "The Holy Door," adapted by Hugh Leonard from a tale by Frank O'Connor. A young innocent girl marries a bit of a rough, fails to give him a family in spite of her devotions—"Pleasure, what pleasure?"—and dies in a car crash after he impregnates the maid. Whereon he finally marries her sensual sensible friend like the priest, worldly fellow, knew he should. Praise be that they don't challenge you to guess—let alone count—the sins in this series, because I'm even less precise on Catholic theology than on the upper reaches of the decalogue. But this was a pleasantly ironic yarn, taking a knock at everyone, and the transfer to TV was at once economical in the narrative, and full of detail in the staging.

As the innocent, Sinead Cusack showed a bit more of her range—quite different from last week's performance as Pegeen Mike in "The Playboy," though in a part which could have evoked the same mannerisms from someone who did not work at it. And Ray McAnally taking the honours as the husband.

EDINBURGH

Gerald Larner

Scottish Opera

SCOTTISH OPERA has produced a delightfully frivolous "Barber of Seville" which is exactly right for a summer season in Edinburgh. During the overture, with nothing in the playing to charm away our fears, Bernard Culshaw's set — a punch-and-judy-like booth on a sloping platform centred on the uncurtained Lyceum stage with lighting gantries naked to the view — looks unpromising. Where is Rosina's balcony? And throughout the opening serenade it remains unatmospheric and apparently pointless. But from the moment when Rosina and Bartolo pop up above the booth's curtain, it begins to work. Ian Watt-Smith's production makes inspired, amusingly informal use of it, creating illusion and comedy which had seemed unlikely to develop at first.

More than the other singers, Elfego Esparza thrives in the near-improvisatory circumstances, making an ad-lib collection of the pompoms which fall off Alex Reid's bright costume, and giving us a more than traditionally sympathetic and funny Bartolo.

Anne Howells as Rosina, on the other hand, is pinched and invulnerable, obviously more than a match for our expansive Bartolo. Which is just as well since Michael Maurel's amiable Figaro does not seem to shine with intelligence and David Hillman's Almaviva (in spite of his marvellous drunken soldier impersonation) is too withdrawn to be bursting with initiative. William McCue, a ripe and easy-going Don Basilio, gives Bartolo little protection. I wonder, by the way, why he defies history and accepts paper money as a bribe when he is said to be looking "as yellow as a guinea."

The singing has so far escaped mention because, somehow, it does not seem of first importance in this production. The comedy seems to have priority. But if there were more charm, wit, and suppleness in Gary Bertini's conducting, all the principal voices — particularly the lustrous mezzo of Miss Howells and including Judith Pierce's soprano (as Berta) — are in good enough shape to reflect those desirable qualities. As it is, at present the singing, like the playing of the Scottish Baroque Ensemble, is all-round adequate rather than inspired.

A PICTURE IS A PICTURE IS A PICTURE, BUT ONLY SOMETIMES

Judy Marle reviews 'The Non-Objective World' at the Annely Juda Gallery

Max Bill: 'Composition 1948'

AT FIRST SIGHT the sheer density of work looks daunting, but as most of the things in "The Non Objective World, 1924-1939" at the Annely Juda Gallery are intimate in both scale and feeling, they don't suffer by their proximity to each other. Doubtless the sympathetic hanging helps; artists have been roughly marshalled into nationalities, but in places shared visual characteristics have suggested the arrangement. For example, along one wall you kick off with a Kupka, then a Rayogram based on a spiral with a sphere at its centre, continue with some Moholy-Nagy paintings using spherical or circular shapes, and end with two fine Delaunays, with their wheeling discs and semi-circles of colour. A sequence of paintings like this is more eloquent than pages of text could ever be.

Another eye-opener is to see the Old Masters of modern art—van Doesburg, Klee, Kandinsky et al—surrounded by hosts of lesser known artists, who were none the less not without talent and a strong feeling for the artistic flavour of their times. Seen like this, represented by only a few works and deprived of both the impetus of a chronological survey and the hallowed and essentially non-competitive atmosphere of a retrospective, their strengths and failings are shown up with startling clarity. Major reassessments are not possible as the material is too thin on the ground, but most people if they are honest with themselves, will be forced into some reconsiderations of artists whom they thought they had taped.

Basically, two types of "Non-Objective" art emerge from this exhibition. One is essentially objective, or figurative if you prefer, but uses ideal objects of geometry instead of Nature's own. The other kind is work done by artists who realised that abstraction was not merely a matter of iconographical substitution, the swapping of a cylinder for a tree and a square for a house, but a new mode of pictorial or sculptural construction, involving a drastic rethink of the rôles and meanings of surface, frame, space, colour and so on. The show is riddled with examples of geometry being used simply as a mannerism, as chic decoration or as instant Modern Art. More endearingly, a few artists have used it as a polite way of saying something that expressed more directly would be either rude or silly. Look, for instance, at Henry Valensi's stunningly vulgar "Expression sur un Hydravion 1919," in which a kind of wild-eyed cosmic duck lurches across the horizon against a background of madly-angled stripes.

This is not to say that fundamentally non-objective ways of ordering a canvas and a concern for subject-matter cannot be reconciled, though not many artists would be as impossibly ambitious in this respect as Osvaldo Licini who, so the catalogue tells us, "During his entire life tried to combine geometric rigour with the surrealist iconography of Klee and Miro. . . ." Schwitters, Leger, and Arp have some joyfully hybrid pictures on show. The Schwitters are particularly good examples of his work, and their small size is typical, whereas many artists in this show are represented by relatively minor pieces of work, sketches, drawings, etc. One of his collages here has a ground painted in a manner reminiscent of a 1911 Kandinsky "Improvisation," and is as redolent of a certain historical and geographical situation as the big city debris of tram tickets and sweet wrappings more usually found in his work.

This show is a sequel to one staged this time last year, under the same title but covering the period from 1914 to 1924. That time was one of ruthless pruning, in Russia, Holland and Germany, of elements not considered to be essential to art. The work wrested from this process of rigorous questioning was tough, spare, and uncompromising, and sat far more easily than the present collection under Malevich's banner of "Non-Objective." Eckhard Neumann, in his introduction to the 1970 catalogue, said that "the theme was the picture itself." It is notable that most of the pictures in this show that fit this definition—and they are in a minority—were done by men who had contacts with either de Stijl or the Bauhaus. For the rest, a lot of work that is interesting but without the astringency that marked that of the pioneering period; and a fair bit of junk by hangers-on.

This in no way detracts from the value of this exhibition; failure is as informative as success, and one does not get many opportunities to see past mistakes. The catalogue is useful in providing basic information on all the exhibitors, although the introduction is marred by its awkward English (badly translated?) which makes reading it heavy going. But this is a mean quibble about an exhibition that must have taken a lot of hard grind as well as initiative to get together. At a time when other galleries are resorting to summer trifles, here is a show weighty enough to keep us going through the lean, summer months.

PETER FIDDICK:

There is a failure, not just of television men, but of politicians too, to come together, to use each other, and therefore a failure to integrate political discussion into what has been taken as the most important of the public media.

"MR HAROLD WILSON," simpered the continuity announcer, "has accepted an invitation to come back on a later programme of 'Man in the News' to discuss his book." Or words to that effect.

It was as though the clock had been put back 15 years. Roll out the red carpet, straighten your accent—A Leading Politician is coming to use our cameras. Cry, ever-so-discreetly, "Scoop." The subject himself in last Sunday night's "Man in the News," had been more realistic: "We're here to talk about the book," said Harold. "It's an expensive book and I don't get many plugs." Too true, he "accepted an invitation" for another chat about it later, when sales might have started dropping off. His agent would have killed him.

It was not just that late-night lapse, however, that has provoked a sudden despair about the inter-relation of British television and British politics. There is a piling up of circumstances that seems to bring the whole area into question. The "Yesterday's Men" debacle, crude demonstration of the immense gulf between television and the normal daily rough-house of political life and political journalism, perhaps created the sensitivity, but once attuned, a disturbing number of thoughts fill out the picture.

More than ever, there is the impression that the television companies do not care even about the things they can do properly. It is, of course, a hair-raising thought, since both networks are charged by Parliament to care, and make proud claims to fulfil their serious functions more than adequately. A survey in the "Economist" of July 17, indeed, quoted the output figures: BBC talks, documentaries, information, news occupy 22.6 per cent of the total; ITV news, documentaries and news features 16 per cent.

But when communication is an electronic dot whisking over a screen, seriousness is not just what you do but when you do it. Immediately we are down to a handful of programmes. Here, ITV claims the greater virtue because it does more current affairs programmes in peak hours than does BBC-1. This amounts largely to saying that their "World in Action," "This Week," and "News at Ten" are in peak hours, as are Auntie's "Panorama" and 9 p.m. News, but that "24 Hours" is not.

Certainly, shunting around the late hours—it started at 10 55 and 11 p.m. on successive nights last week — must have destroyed a once-important programme as a habit for most viewers. It is often tempting to believe the television cynics who say the audience is being deliberately discarded so that the BBC can start again with something entirely new. On the other hand, the advent of summer, and with it Mr Alan Whicker instead of "World in Action," seriously undermines ITV's credibility, putting as it does a travelling showman of increasing frivolity in the place of a team which has been prepared to reconstruct an asbestos mill to show how men died through illegal working conditions.

Yet even the reflex non-think of the summer break is less important than the real failure. It is a failure not just of television men, but of politicians too, a failure of the two sides to come together, to use each other, and therefore a failure in any way to integrate political discussion—as opposed to "current affairs"—into what has conventionally been taken as the most important of the public media.

This is more easily seen by contrast with newspapers. The relationship between newspapers and politicians is based not just on mutual self-interest, but on mutual interest. Politicians are interested in what goes in newspapers and in talking to journalists, and journalists are interested in politicians. But it is also based on the fact that no one of them needs any one other. There is always someone else to talk to, and there is usually someone prepared to chance his arm on propounding or publishing an unfashionable idea.

But the crucial difference is that political journalists do not need to be seen to talk to politicians. It is enough to know what they say. Political communication is based on a daily filtering and re-filtering of a mass of sources and theories.

It is a rough enough system, in all conscience, and the relationship which emerges is not always a comfortable one. But most politicians seem to have found that the edges they find rough can still be lived with, and that the resultant picture, overall, is as accurate as is probable.

Television, by contrast, is still in the age of the guest appearance. It seems that politicians will not trust themselves to talk to the television journalists and that the television men cannot find a way to use the information. You have only to imagine the horror which would greet the transfer to the screen of any of Fleet Street's political commentators. If there isn't a spokesman for each side actually visible in the studio, seems to be the assumption, it can't be true.

Yet without such frank recognition that the true face of politics is not the public face, it seems to me, television will remain a perpetual adolescent. And had it fought for its adulthood rather harder, during the 15 years of sibling existence, such an affair as "Yesterday's Men" would have been more clearly a childish irrelevance, for both sides.

هكذا من الأصل

FASHION GUARDIAN

PARIS AUTUMN COLLECTIONS 1971

CAN A CARDIN GIRL COME IN FROM THE COLD?

by Alison Adburgham

PIERRE CARDIN has his own individual style. Cardin clothes are recognisable anywhere. At one time they influenced world fashion. But in the past few seasons his adherence to his own style seems to have left him out on a limb on his own. A chic limb, it is true—indeed a very enviable limb. But it is, perhaps, a little isolated from the soft feminine feeling of fashion today. To which he might counter by saying that a designer can hardly be called isolated who has six boutiques in Paris, four others in France, and 11 in other countries including Japan, the Lebanon, America, Canada, Greece. No, not isolated perhaps. But he remains an individualist.

He is also an egoist. Who but an egoist would show so many clothes worn over black jersey body stockings with thick-knit roll collars? Indeed, they provide a splendidly simple form on which to show the line of his clothes, be they tabards, or tunics, or belted cloak ponchos, or—and very smart-looking these—epauletted tunics swinging out from a yoke, their hems bordered with fur. But do Cardin girls always have to stay out in the cold? What happens when you come into a restaurant or other heated building and cannot divest yourself of your polo-necked body stocking?

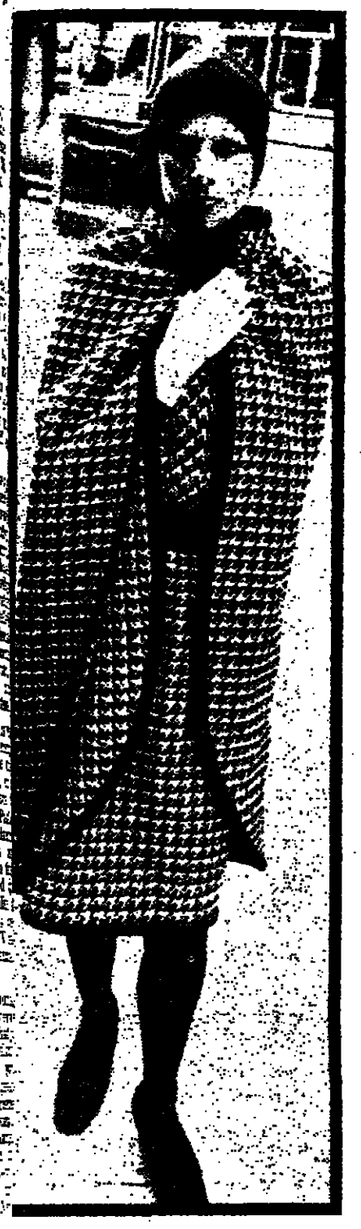
However, as the collection progressed, we came to the point where the body stockings were discarded and some feminine little suits appeared with tucked jackets springing out into peplums, the same line being repeated in full-skirted top coats with tucking above and below a tightly-belted waist. It was a very charming, young look. Tucking appeared again in other suits —horizontally in the jacket, vertically in the skirt. For evening, Cardin puts on such an incredible number of dresses that one is dress drunk before the end and unable to recall any particular line. If only he would edit his collection, and show us the most significant models.

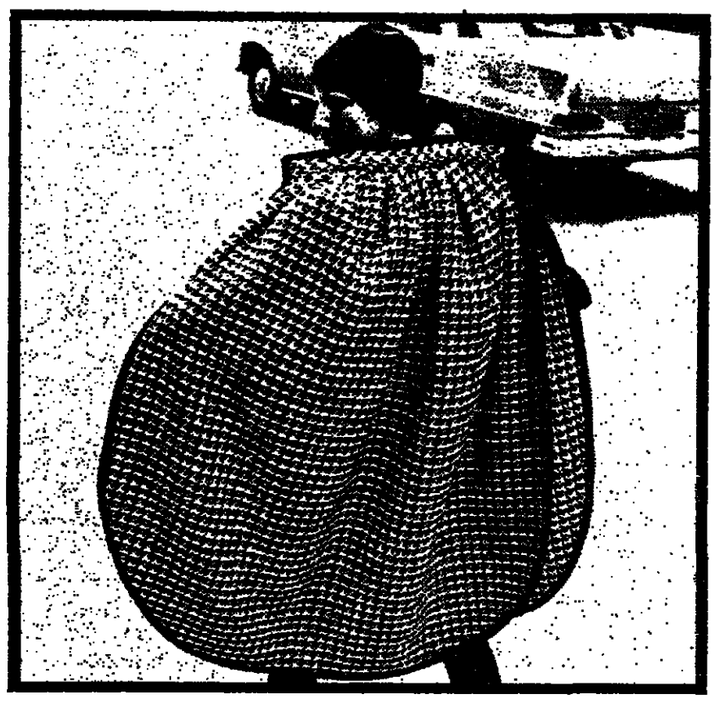
PIERRE BALMAIN says his line has definitely changed this season, but the change can only be appreciated by connoisseurs of cut. He says it is "a very precise cut, to which the fluidity of fabrics brings a quality of mystery which puzzles the casual observer." Sitting on one's hard gilt chair, a reporter is perforce more than a casual observer. He observes that shoulders are wider, armholes much deeper, collars bigger.

If he is puzzled by any mystery, it is the eternal mystery: what makes rich fabrics, exquisite embroideries, sumptuous furs, sufficient unto themselves without the quickening beat of fashion? One is baffled, also, by the perpetual problem when reporting a Balmain collection . . . how to avoid using that overworked adjective elegant.

LOUIS FERAUD'S collection had little to commend it. Having so happily found Saint Laurent, yesterday, disembarrassed of the most tarty element of his forties look, it was rather a setback to find Louis Feraud carrying on the red light torch. And whereas one at least felt that Saint Laurent was purposefully being vulgar, was consciously exercising bad taste, experimenting with kitsch, in the case of Louis Feraud one feels the bad taste may be unconscious. He talks of a "college girl" inspiration, but if this is so it is very camp campus. To me it seemed more like music-hall typists' get-up—the Brook Street Bureau brigade. Fussy white blouses, black taffeta pussy bows, broadly belted waistbands, and flirty little flared skirts, high-heeled black pumps.

Feraud is fine when he keeps to his tailored coats and street outfits; but when it comes to indoor clothes there is altogether too much going on. I suppose some people might say that in fashion these past years too much has been coming off. But moderation in all things—and when it comes to all those frills, those bunches of poppies, the odds and the ends, the this and the that, moderation seems to fly out at the window. I hope I do not exaggerate, but the total effect of the collection was to make me cry out: "Keep going Balmain, Paris haute couture needs you."





Ferraud : black dress and blouse

Cardin

TORRENTE (above): wool tapestry weave suit in brown and white design on anthracite: short eight-gored skirt. The sweater with huge polo neck collar has an embroidered sunflower at one side. Dark brown stockings and shoes: felt beige hat.

PIERRE BALMAIN (third from left, top): double breasted coat in black wool face cloth with stitched white satin revers and matching hat of stitched satin.

PIERRE CARDIN (far left, and second from left, top and bottom): versatile black and red check wool tweed cloak dress, worn over black wool body stocking. Wool jersey cap, patent leather belt.

sketches by May Routh
pictures by Chris Moore

'The characters I play have a core of romance. I would love one day to write a film or a play about people who are self-interested, the people who are bores. Writers only skim the surface of such people'

IRENE HANDL

by Tom Hutchinson

OUTWARDLY, of course, Irene Handl is all you ever hoped to expect. The voice giggles, fondly Cockney; her hair is neatly whitened with the retribution of time. She is affectionately tormented by two chihuahua bitches, who sidle in and out of our conversation like pop-eyed hyphens. She is everybody's vaguely eccentric maiden aunt. Small, billowy-bodied, she sits in her flat in London from which one is aware of the Odeon, Westbourne Grove, because she likes going to the cinema and is happy to know that it is there when she needs it.

As a scene-stealer in films she is in the Bill Sikes class; this week she burgles your attention briefly, but artfully, away from Barbra Streisand in "On A Clear Day You Can See Forever." And talking about that film she reveals the sharp observance that was apparent in her best-selling novel, "The Sioux," which she sprang on an unsuspecting public in 1965. The old lace of her manner does not obscure her view of life.

"It seems there was a lot of temperament on that picture. These Americans, they're all shot to pieces with nerves, and they do make such lovely films. So we over-ran our week's shooting at the Brighton Pavilion. Delightful, for me, my dear, because they then sent me to Hollywood for four days to finish off the scene. I don't know why there should have been temperament; they had a lovely caravan on the studio set specially for Miss Streisand, complete with tiny garden.

"Of course, she spent most of her time away from it, talking to her friends. It was a waste, you know; the Americans just don't seem to have their feet on the ground, not like British film-makers. And American directors are so rigid in their conception of your character; they lay down hard and fast rules."

She worked with Vincente Minnelli for "On A Clear Day You Can See Forever" and with Billy Wilder on "The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes." "For one thing they've never heard of you. Now, I don't mind that, but you'd think if they've gone to the trouble of casting you they'd allow you some judgment. You'd think they'd let you get on with it, for God's sake. No, I didn't talk to Mr Minnelli much, but I was always aware that he was there. He hums to himself the whole time: you can hear that hum from quite a long way off."

Irene Handl is 73 and she only achieved an early theatrical ambition when she was 40 because until then "I had an inordinate sense of duty." As the younger of two sisters she was the one who looked after her widowed banker father until he died at the age of 86. Then she thought: "If I have to do something in life let it be now." By a piece of luck she still blesses, she was accepted almost immediately on the stage after a short term at an acting school. "Because of my age, of course, I had to skip the romantic lead bit, which I would have liked because I am very romantic and I think I would have been good at it." She became a character actress.

She brought into those rôles a sense of aloneness, a feeling beneath the jokey mannerisms of romantic isolation, of which she is very much aware. "The characters I play have a core of romance, almost pathos. I would love one day to write a film or a play about people who are self-interested, the people who are bores. Writers only skim the surface of such people."

She describes her life now as "very pleasant" and she has a few devoted friends such as Peter Sellers who is "always sending me five-page telegrams extolling some part or other and then sending me another five-page telegram saying the film hasn't come off."

But she says, "There are no compensations for being old. It's very beastly, you know. There used to be ladies who would make dresses for 'women of a certain age' but they aren't around any more. If you have a fall it takes that bit longer to get over it, because your recuperative powers aren't as good as they were. A fall is something you dread."

She never thought of marrying because her way of living seemed that much more convenient to her. "Anyway, I think marriage as an institution will die out eventually; young people don't seem to need that kind of contract in this day and age." She does not reveal whether she is for or against the idea; it is an observation.

She is presently working hard on another TV series, "For the Love of Ada," which means she cannot give her Sunday luncheon-parties for her friends. But she has found time to write a kind of sequel to her novel, "The Sioux." It will be called "The Gold Tip Pfitzer," which refers to a species of cypress that grows in graveyards. I said that her writing "The Sioux" had astonished many people, and she said it had done her, as well.

"It was all there inside me, that family I wrote about; once I started writing I could hardly stop. Writing a novel is the hardest thing in the world because you have no aim in view, no end in sight, as with a film or a television play. I remember coming in one morning and looking at the manuscript and thinking 'What do I have to do now?' and realising, with surprise, that I had nothing to do; it was finished."

There were four hundred handwritten pages and Miss Handl had to have her hand and arm in plaster for 11 weeks afterwards because she thinks she had gripped her pen too tightly. She was pleased that the complimentary reviews looked at her in her own right as a person "and not as Irene Handl, comedy actress." She was much more touched, though, by the fact that a dearly-loved nephew, just before he died of cancer, had rung her up to say that the book had given him a rage to live.

She visits the cinema sometimes as much as four times a week. "I love the whole feeling of it: the usherettes, those awful Pearl and Dean advertisements. I did like Godfrey Cambridge in 'Watermelon Man.' When he was white at the beginning, didn't he look just like Oscar Wilde?"

She was not very happy with "The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes," in which she played Holmes's landlady. "If you were going to do Sherlock you should have taken the whole ball of soil, do you know what I mean? You should have taken the idea, roots and all, fog and everything. You can't send up an atmosphere like that unless you're incredibly brilliant. I was very disappointed in Billy Wilder."

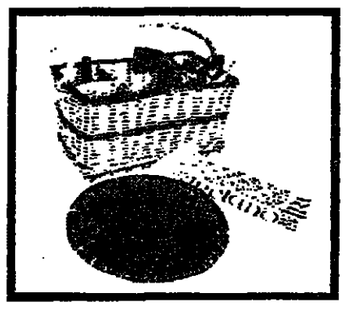
The chihuahua bitches, shivering with suppressed breeding, settled down in her lap. I asked if Irene Handl had any regrets in life and she said that if she had it was that she has only seen about an eighth of the world. "But, of course, I travel a lot in my writing. All the words are there in great bunches inside me. Writing calms me down a lot."

picture by Peter Johns

ABOUT THE HOUSE

by Diana Pollock

OIL, grease, and tar are thoroughly nasty things to get off clothes, furniture, carpets, and even motorcars. So a good cleaning solvent is just what we need. ICI Mond Division is now marketing "Genklene," long successful industrially, for consumers. It is sold in 16oz. aerosols with a push-fit (sic) tube to clean small or inaccessible areas and costs 47½p from ICI petrol stations or 53p by mail order from Dept. P, ICI Mond Division, The Heath, PO Box 13, Runcorn, Cheshire. Unlike many brands of engine cleaner and grease solvent "Genklene" is non-flammable and less toxic than carbon tetrachloride, but read the caution on the aerosol just the same. It's not wise to use it on people.



THE MUNSTER ARCADE, 6 Grimston Road, London SW 6 (01-731 2348) is full of Irish goodies. I particularly liked their square-bottomed Blackwater picnic basket. Made of split willow it is 20½in wide, 10in high, is divided into three sections — a central section for food containers and two 5in sections at each end to hold cups, vacuum flasks and bottles standing upright. The price is £5.

Instant soda bread can be made from Moss's Brown Bread Mix sold in 1-kilo packets — that's 2lb 3oz. Just add water, knead lightly, place in a 7in or 8in pie tin or floured baking sheet. Make a not-too-deep cross in the dough and bake for 40 minutes. Delicious. The 1-kilo packets cost 18p (postage alas is 25p) and the Munster Arcade also stock 16-kilo packs.

ON EVERY PICNIC SITE and every beach there are sharp things that prick airbeds, beach balls, and inflatable cushions which then sigh away to flat nothing. The Humbrol plastic repair kit—a tube of adhesive for sticking pvc to pvc, two small strips of transparent pvc, and a sheet of instruction — works admirably as a patcher-up. It costs 15p (plus 5p postage) from Halfords branches and other car accessory shops. But a word of warning — don't smoke while using it or be near a naked flame or fire for it is inflammable. Only the outer cardboard packet gives this warning — there is nothing on the tube itself, and the only warning on the instruction sheet is about the company's non-responsibilities for "subsequent damage or deflation on repairs to inflatables." Use your loaf and there is nothing to fret about.

DRUGGET, woven in Victorian tilelike designs of natural coloured Irish linen used to be the careful housewife's protection for halls and stairs. It can still be found at shops like Harrods though often it is necessary to order for it is sadly out of fashion and needs laundering after any muddy day. Now there is a clear vinyl runner to take drugget's place. The centre is ribbed and has small "knobs" to stop it slipping on carpets. The name — C-Thru Vinyl Carpet Protective Runner — is a bit off putting but it is very useful stuff indoors or, in short lengths, on the floor of a car. It costs about £1.13 a yard and is 27in. wide and is imported by Anglo-Oriental Carpets of 164 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 4JJ (01-863 7161) who will send a list of their 100-plus stockists on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE NUMBER of electrical gadgets from cookers and immersion heaters to toothbrushes and carving knives runs into thousands. No store can possibly stock the lot or carry all the literature. The Electrical Appliance Information Service has been started to give detailed information to the public about the goods of 40 British firms who form the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances. Prices, sizes, stockists, performance (according to the manufacturers, of course), and even advice on what will best fit in inches or pounds sterling can all be asked for. The man to contact is Martin Langford, 25 North Row, London, W1R 1DJ (01-499 0414). He really does exist — young, blond, and fond of fishing. How long he will survive before becoming old, grey, and lack-lustre one cannot help wondering — once the good news of this service gets abroad.

THE GUARDIAN
London Wednesday July 28, 1971

A blow against inflation

Mr Barber and Mr Heath ought to be down on their knees giving thanks for the CBI. So, for that matter, ought all of us—including the TUC. The CBI's letter to members, delivered yesterday, is a strong document. It calls for strict avoidance of price increases and it asks for a written undertaking. It is accompanied by a clear statement of the reasons why restraint is essential. The names of the companies and trade associations who sign will be open to public inspection. Cynics, of course, will say that such undertakings are easy to bypass. Purchase tax was cut by the Chancellor eight days ago, but so far not many prices in the shops have come down. Scoffers, therefore, have their proof. But the CBI's initiative ought not to be underestimated. Given proper support, it could mark a major turning point in the fight against inflation.

It matters for at least three reasons. The initiative came only after the CBI, through private soundings, had found that many of the biggest companies in Britain were ready to back it. It can break the long deadlock between Government, trade unions, and industry on moving jointly towards voluntary restraint. And it has given the Government the excuse to turn towards expansion—an excuse anxiously sought in the light of byelection results and declining business confidence. Mr Barber announced his reflationary package last week, and the Government has also extended its aid to the development areas. Added to the effect of the earlier Budget measures it means that the growth target of 4 to 4½ per cent can be reached. This prospect of expansion has allowed the CBI to take its initiative, in hope of breaking the inflationary spiral. At the same time the CBI's approach runs parallel with the TUC's proposal, put to the National Economic Development Council in early July, that there should be a joint reconnaissance of what each party could contribute to restraint. Some members of the Government may still be sceptical about what can be done; so may many members of the TUC, who are instinctively suspicious of any tripartite deal. But a number, in the Government and the TUC, must be thankful that the deadlock is being broken. They will want to see the CBI's initiative followed up.

Psychologically, it matters that CBI members should be seen to accept the terms of their undertaking. There is admittedly some ambiguity in the words—though the CBI Council seems to have tried hard to avoid it. In "exceptional circumstances" increases beyond 5 per cent are allowed, but only if the "weighted average of price changes over the whole range of related products or services" is limited to 5 per cent. Obviously there will be companies whose operations are affected by international movement in the prices of components or raw materials. Some latitude is inescapable. Some companies will also be caught in the squeeze between wage or cost increases to which they are already committed and price increases that were already planned. But in the main, where special factors are not involved, the undertaking ought to be given and respected. If this is seen to be happening, and if the erosion in purchasing power of workers' earnings is slowed down, wage restraint will be the next stage. If it fails, unfortunately, the inflationary sky will be the limit.

The plight of Bengal

At last we can begin to reckon the price of UN platitudes over East Bengal. At last we can begin to reckon the diplomatic benefits of U Thant's genteel murmurings. These amount, it seems, to a special United Nations force of some 60 civilians, free to roam in East Pakistan but concentrating on Yahya's refugee reception centres. They will not police, praise or blame. They will principally inspire confidence, so that the five or six million in misery along the border resolve to quit their shanty camps and come home.

That, at any rate, is the theory. It is not totally discreditable. Any Western observers in the murky recesses of the East must act as a curb on Islamabad's generals. A UN presence, once established, must grow in authority and numbers—for Yahya can hardly give it notice to leave. A tenuous degree of world control may shadow the arenas where Punjabi militia currently make sport with dissident Bengalis. All hopeful developments. At least there is promise that the worst brutalities, the most unforgiveable military excesses are over. Yahya and his advisers continue growling impatiently at their critics, but desperation (financial and political) is starting to crack the ferocious façade.

And yet, in sum, this UN effort still appears saddeningly puny. Better than nothing: but not much better. Will more than a handful of refugees trust themselves to General Tikka Khan's untender mercies because a blue beret lurks near his side? East Pakistan is awash with people, 70 million and more. What kind of impact will 60 observers make? A drop in an ocean of humanity. The land is a myriad of tiny villages, most of which may never see a UN jeep if they wait until eternity. Moreover, U Thant's men will be directly responsible to Sadruddin Aga Khan, devout Moslem and somewhat equivocal opponent of Yahya. When he toured East Bengal he saw and heard a good deal less evil than, say, the World Bank's team. Sadruddin Khan, alas, will not seem much of a righteous bulwark to those he hopes to woo.

But he cannot afford to fail. India, after intially coping with the tide of refugees, is foundering. World aid becomes inadequate. In political terms, Mrs Gandhi has to send the unwelcome immigrants back or totter towards war. This choice (which cannot be delayed by more than another six months or so) paralyses present efforts to make the camps habitable or feed the starving, hopeless processions which troop even now from Bangla Desh. It may be that nothing, no diplomatic intervention, can reverse this humiliating and disastrous slide. But a few dramatic gestures would help. First, the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his installation in Dacca. Secondly, concerted action by the Security Council. Thirdly, clear warning to Yahya that he will remain, economically and morally, beyond the pall until his Punjabi troops fly home to the Punjab.

Then, and only then, will the Bengali millions recover a measure of security and trust. It is an appalling need. It is an appalling fact that six million wanderers can barely be expected to register the arrival on the scene of Sadruddin's sixty.

A 'Socialist' Common Market

The Comecon summit which opened in Bucharest yesterday is a useful reminder that problems of economic integration are exercising Eastern as well as Western Europe. The trend towards larger markets and greater specialisation, the threat that this can impose on national economies, the benefits of international cooperation, and the problem of underdeveloped regions have all been discussed in the Eastern half of this continent as much as in the West. But to those who argue that the Common Market is not worth joining unless it is Socialist it must be obvious that the Comecon experience is not "Socialist" either.

For all its longevity (eight years older than the EEC) and for all its talk of mutual economic aid, Comecon is in many ways a monument to tenacious nationalism. Part of its trouble is simply geographic. An area in which one country, the Soviet Union, is so much larger than any of its neighbours would be bound to be full of suspicions even if the large country did not do anything to make those suspicions justified. But the other trouble is that Comecon is not a common market. There is still no convertible currency within Eastern Europe. Trade between any two countries is done on a bilateral basis. Countries with surpluses accumulate rouble balances on their account with the Comecon bank, which cannot easily be transferred to other uses.

The reason for this, as the more radical Eastern European economists have often pointed out, is that each country's prices do not reflect real value but only the priorities of its national planners. The Western market mechanism may be irrational by any philosophic standard, but it is a system with internal rules and it is international. Comecon prices have no common yardstick. In spite of that Comecon's spokesmen still dream of "integration." The past two years have seen an upsurge of talk about coordinating national economic plans, and the creation of new "joint investments," in which several Comecon countries band together. At the level of specific projects such cooperation may occur. But as long as justifiable national suspicions remain, it is unlikely to be a major breakthrough. An economic community which, for example, cannot yet produce a cheap and efficient family car for the area as a whole but still nurtures separate makes in each country is not Socialist, economic, or integrated.

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A COUNTRY DIARY

BERKSHIRE: Just across the Thames from the field where, two winters ago, I watched an African Crowned Crane in very atypical surroundings—foraging with moorhens among the tussocks of sedge in a snow-covered water meadow—another exotic visitor has now turned up. But this time the bird is in a habitat which is typical at least in its animal population, even if the grass is lusher than in the newcomer's nearest native haunts—Spain or Portugal. The bird is Cattle Egret (formerly known as Buff Backed Heron), a white bird about two thirds the size of our native grey heron. When I watched it on a recent evening, it was following the grazing beasts, making rapid darts sideways or stabbing upwards to peck some insect morsel off a tail, hocks or belly of the nearest animal. But my companion, who had had the bird under observation daily since its discovery about a fortnight ago, informed me that the best time to watch this bird's pesticidal performance was early in the morning, whilst the cattle were still recumbent. Then it storked slowly, with the majestic deliberations of herons in general, on the backs of the docile beneficiaries of its activities, favouring particularly the broad expanse of hide of a Charollais bull. This specimen may be an escape from captivity, but from its free winged state, perfect plumage, and natural behaviour, it is quite possibly a genuine wild vagrant. *W. D. CAMPBELL*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Inside view of the Market

Sir,—An inside-out contribution to the "great debate" might be as follows:

1. When I came to live in Holland 10 years ago it was called the cheapest corner of "Europe," being much cheaper even than the UK. This is certainly no longer true today if British incomes are taken as the norm, the effects of VAT having been particularly vicious when it was first introduced. Yet I see no social disaster. Quite the contrary. Incomes have kept pace and social security is in many respects better than in Britain. Economically the EEC is not the bogy. Short-sighted socialism and tradition-bound industry might be.

2. If people are frightened of larger units they should look not to Paris-orientated France but to the Federal Republic and to Holland where regionalism is treasured. Nor is it an accident that Benelux is such a strong supporter of the EEC and that Belgium's artificial nationalism has recently become mature enough in the "womb of Europe," to federate to some extent. Newcastle is still linked to Norway, Zutphen to Denmark. Why stultify nature? Or the movement of people wanting to work, if it comes to that. The welcoming of a Sicilian worker by his Dutch in-laws the other day was a sight for sore eyes. Yet no one could mistake the "national" identity of any of them.

3. Russia (and France) may be afraid that Britain may be America's economic and political Trojan horse in the EEC, and America may wish it were true. But is it true? The decision to be a pawn or a player is Britain's, either way. Mr Heath's emphasis on the military advantages of entering Europe as a buttress against the Soviet Union is for internal Conservative consumption only. The EEC countries, least of all Western Germany, Italy or France at the moment, are not anti-Soviet.

4. As for New Zealand, Mr Wilson doth protest too much. His protests are now certainly louder than New Zealand's own. New Zealand lamb is well established here. And too much butter leads to a thrombosis anyway. It's about time we on the Continent got some English cheese instead!—Yours faithfully,

A. M. Griffiths.
Prinsengracht 755,
Amsterdam.

It's fair to read the small print

Sir,—To ask to see the contract does not oblige one to sign if the small print is unacceptable, and Mr Wilson, as you must know, has been quite consistent in applying to join the Common Market and then querying the terms. Your campaign against him is both dishonest and irrelevant and does nothing to help the nation to a decision.

It is the common people of Britain who will pay the price of entry and we already know that the first instalment will be heavy—dear food and regressive taxation—but we do not know the full price or the worth of what we are offered. Wider opportunities for industry and higher rates of interest for investors will not help those whose main asset is skill and the will to work unless they acquire more control over their own conditions and opportunities.

Even for industrialists hopes may not be fully realised. Our Constitution being more fluid and less authoritarian than those of the Six, we shall not fit into the Common Market system as comfortably as they; their existing rules and regulations—framed to suit them, not us—which we shall have to swallow whole may well be frustrating to us, and our break with the past will be more drastic than theirs.

It does not follow therefore that we shall benefit in the same way and to the same extent as they are said to have done. We may find that, having sold our birthright, the pottage is thin and tasteless.

Even if less affluent, we may be a more united, a happier, and a better nation outside the Market than in. Before we decide, we need a great deal more information—not propaganda—and it is the duty of Parliament, the press, and the broadcasting services to give it. Will you now please lead the way to the "great debate"?—Yours faithfully,

Margaret Bryan.
2 Roffeys,
Park Corner,
Groombridge,
Tunbridge Wells.

Paying for that challenge

Sir,—The record according to the Hon. R. Jenkins, MP, says: "The Australians were in 1968, without exception, the toughest and most self-interested Government with which I had ever had to deal."

Has Mr Jenkins forgotten that three years earlier Australia and New Zealand had been advised by the British Government to seek new markets for her surplus food, thus breaking many, many years of mutually profitable trading under the Ottawa agreements. So Britain started the tough stuff and now starts to squeal.

Australia accepted Britain's challenge with the result that Japanese cars are replacing British cars and Australian shops are full of Japanese goods. It was England who "cut the painter" and who is now going to suffer for it.—Yours, etc.

H. Barnes.
30 Mill Drive,
Hove, Sussex.

Flying too high in the War Game

Sir, — A few days ago I watched a BBC TV documentary programme which showed us the RAF Strike Command in action. It was incredible. Here we are paying hundreds of millions of pounds per annum pretending that we can defend ourself against Russian attack, and at the same time freely admitting that we are powerless to do so . . . unless, of course, the Soviet Air Force is in generous mood and elects to attack us with a handful of clapped-out old propeller driven Tupelovs directed to fly sufficiently high over the North Sea to be visible on our radar screens.

Viewers of BBC TV literally watched hundreds of poker-faced, earnest airmen doing the Battle of Britain thing and scrambling their Lightnings and Phantoms to intercept a quaint old Russian "Bear" bomber over the North Sea. We actually saw the Russian aircrew waving at our intrepid aviators with hand torches.

The Soviet Air Force must be splitting their sides watching us blowing our defence budgets just to earn a few waves from their museum pieces.

Why, oh why, do our defence chiefs persist in playing these big boy war games? If they haven't realised that Britain is no longer a military heavyweight then they deserve to be sacked with full military dishonours. The money — our money — they and their friends

in the Civil Service squander each year in the name of military continuity could equally well be used to provide scores of new hospitals, old folks' homes . . . or even to de-pollute a few of our rivers.

Yes, I know they all want to keep their jobs and pensions and traditions and things, but in the name of pity why do they insist in doing it in such an obviously crackpot way?

Surely it is obvious from the Vietnam war that the only sensible war is a guerrilla war in which the home team are the guerrillas.

If we in Britain packed in playing big international war games and instead concentrated our military efforts on genuine home defence, we could, with a bit of imagination and applied military know-how, quickly convert our nation into one gigantic, well-equipped, well-led guerrilla stronghold—which no one in their right mind would ever want to invade.

Sure, we could keep a few Polaris submarines at sea just to deter Spain or Panama, or whoever from having a go, but basically we could forget armed forces other than for ceremonial and United Nations duties, and get on with the pleasant business of spending the millions we would save on more vital things.—Your obedient servant,

William D. Broadfoot.
15 Lambert Avenue,
Shurdington,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire.

The myth of Ulster autonomy

Sir,—Surely the question is not that "Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom . . . a part of the home territory" but that the autonomy of Ulster is a myth.

Peace will return to Ulster only when the British Government faces up to the truth of the words spoken by Charles James Fox in 1880: "The best way to govern Ireland is to let her have her own way. We ought not to presume to legislate for a nation for whose feelings, opinions, and prejudices we have no real sympathy."—Yours faithfully,

Roy J. O'Connell
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, London SW1.

The way to protest

Sir,—Protesting in the letters column of a British newspaper (Eye-witness to a brutal day, Mr J. Onley, Guardian, July 24), is hardly likely to alter Spanish internal policy. A considerable drop in the number of British people visiting Spain might.—Yours faithfully,

Valerie Hargreaves.
47 Norfolk Road,
Blackpool.

Teaching—and a deplorable equation

Sir,—I am fortunate enough to have been taught by and to work with graduates who have a first-rate grasp of their subject and who are well able to explain "facts" to young and old alike. I have also known non-graduates, equally gifted, but lacking the specialised knowledge to enable them to teach to the levels required for most sixth-form work.

As R. Hirst states (Guardian, July 24): ". . . many of us have suffered at the hands of graduates. . . ." I wonder how many of us have also suffered at the hands of non-graduates with not even a subject to offer. Nobody can deny that there are too many poor teachers, but they are divided between graduate and non-graduate staff. The implied equations; graduate equals poor teacher, non-graduate equals good teacher, are to be deplored.

It seems to me that the problem facing the profession is that of ease of entry. A completed A-level course (no pass needed) is a qualification for entry to some Colleges of Education and it is rare for a student completing the course to fail to qualify. It is rarer still for a graduate to fail his training course and in many cases the probationary year is farcical. Possibly the reasons are that anybody will do for "classroom fodder," that money once spent should not be wasted and only in extreme cases should the schools be deprived of the services of a graduate.

Only when a teaching qualification is a guarantee of academic achievement and also ability to teach will teachers command the respect and remuneration that their calling deserves.

In the meantime, while a degree represents a level of academic attainment and is a marketable commodity, a graduate has the right to expect payment for his qualification. A graduate with a specialised subject who can teach is worth more than a non-graduate who can also teach. University teachers expect and get more than secondary school teachers.

This is not to say that good non-graduate teachers do not deserve equal opportunities. The proposed scales could begin to do this if the iniquitous "points system" were to be abolished, if LEAs were free to pay a fair rate for the job on a uniform national basis instead of, as in some cases, paying the minimum possible number of allowances to be distributed as largesse by headteachers.

J. D. Clarke.
32 Springfield Drive,
Wistaston,
Crewe, Cheshire.

Mature students in perspective

Sir,—The difficulties experienced by Roy Johnson (Mature student at Manchester University, Guardian, July 24) are not, I believe, shared by the great majority of mature students. He seems to assume that having decided in June 1968 to try for a place at the university, then the university just had to let him in.

By what right does he think he should be given preference over a prospective 18-year-old student?

He suggests Manchester University is biased against mature students. This is not true. I entered Manchester at an older age than Mr Johnson, via the A-level route, and it seemed that a student of whatever age had the same chance of entry, namely, that he is offered a place provisionally, dependent on reaching a certain standard at A-level.

The number of mature students at the university gives the lie to his suggestion of bias. It is surely right that we should expect to compete with the 18-year-olds for entry, and not expect preferential treatment.

He goes on to say that on entering university, he had three minutes to decide what he was going to do for three years, because no advance prospectus had come to him. In most cases there is a six-week gap between A-level results and entering university.

Finally, I would take issue with part of the preamble which says . . . "society would be more contented if people could choose freely for themselves the point in their lives at which they wanted to take higher education." Is this really suggesting that universities are out to stop them?—Yours,

J. Madeley.
2 Canterbury Road,
Hale, Cheshire.

Unfair reflection

Sir,—In your report (Guardian, July 26) of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Labour Party last Wednesday, it is alleged that I made remarks about the deputy leader of the party, and referred to him as being arrogant, etc.

As I was at the meeting, and therefore I am really in a position to know what took place, I can assure you that I made no such remarks about the deputy leader. Arguments that have arisen about the Common Market inside the Labour Party are being reflected throughout the country, and as Chief Whip I am really getting tired of the allegation that my party is split from top to bottom. This is not true, and I am confident that the debate will be continued and will bring credit to the Labour Party.—Yours faithfully,

R. J. Mellish, MP.
House of Commons.

FACTORY farms, and the conditions they impose on the animals kept in them, take the floor of the Commons this week, when MPs debate amendments to safeguard codes. Here RUTH HARRISON questions the effectiveness of these

Taking pains to help

IT was a "white veal" farm ducing several thousand ca a year. We went through the u visitor's routine. Lights were switc on in one unit after another, the den illumination revealing row u row of heads craning over the nar crates, the large gentle eyes follow our movements with curiosity. St manship was of a high standard there was little of the nervous usually found in such units.

The calves were also clean, but th was still a plague of flies. The eral principles of "white veal" duction, now common to both this other European countries, were be followed. The calves are housed slats and taken up to a slaug weight of around 350lb. in solid-si crates only 2ft. wide. These you ruminant animals are denied rough and fed solely on milk substitute.

The units had been inspected tw by Ministry veterinary surgeons each time, I was told, pronoun highly satisfactory. This raises portant questions on the pres working of the 1968 Agricult (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act wh was specifically designed to safegu the welfare of farm animals.

Relevant clauses of the Act, wh have already been brought into p provide A. a new definition of suf ing—"unnecessary pain or unnecess distress"; B. enable the Minister issue codes of practice for stockm non-compliance with which could h to establish guilt if a case were ta to court under the first section, C. provide for inspection of farms the State Veterinary Service.

These three factors alone, with further addition, could be effecti But are they?

First, the definition of sufferi The words pain and distress w interpreted in the report publish by the State Veterinary Service "the state of *physical* well-being the animals" (my italics). In just to this able body of men it may ha been all they felt they could jud fairly. But it was not the intention the Act—in which it was aimed include a concept of mental sufferi

Obvious suffering

Secondly, it is disturbing that th veterinary service appears to acce without question failure on the pa of some producers to comply with th provisions of the codes. In fact, the reassurances might be taken to su gest that they do not consider com pliance to be necessary. This ha considerably decreased confidence th their inspection will safeguard th animals from other than the mo obvious physical suffering.

Lastly, the working of the code Take the unit described above, whic was twice aproved by the Ministry vets. The intentions of the codes wer being ignored in two obvious an one less obvious way:

1. The calves in some sections wer being kept in the dark and not in ligh "such that all . . . can be seen clearly".

2. The 2ft. pen widths did not permi the calves to "lie down on their side and extend their legs within its con fines." The veterinary service inter preted this to mean that the width o the pen should be equal to the heigh of the animal at its shoulder, and th is how it now reads in the revise codes.

3. The code states that "whatever feeding system is adopted, all catt should receive a daily diet which i nutritionally adequate to maintai health." Yet there is only one wa of fulfilling the fad for white veal an that is by creating an anaemia in th young calf, the greater the anaemi the paler the flesh. Perhaps the term "health" is taken to mean an absenc of *clinical* disease?

There is no doubt that the preser working of the Act is woolly and in th main ineffectual. What is urgentl needed to crystallise its intention ar some regulations having an impact o the industry. What has happened t the one, promised five years ago, o minimum iron content in veal mil substitutes? And surely the powe cuts last winter pin-pointed a des perate need for provision of alarm systems and alternative power whe electrical failure puts the lives of stock at stake?

Positive approach

A question even more fundamenta than the woolliness of the Act as safeguard is the basis on which welfar is assessed. The Brambell Committee' fundamental principle underlying thei recommendations was based on anima behaviour:

"*In principle we disapprove of a degree of confinement of an animal which necessarily frustrates most of the major activities which make up its natural behaviour . . . an animal should at least have sufficient freedom of movement to be able without difficulty, to turn round, groom itself, get up, lie down and stretch its limbs.*"

So also is the basis of approach in the section of the Report of the Farm Animal Welfare Advisory Committee which appears under the heading o "ethical." This positive approac seeks to give the animal those con ditions which it feels to be conducive to its welfare. The approach which appears under the heading "scientific" relies on conditions which do not pro duce detectable signs of stress. This in effect, is taking the animal to the limit of endurance, for it is only when this has been passed that stress wil be manifested.

For every system which confines an animal so closely that it cannot turn round there is another loose-housing system which, when well run, gives as good results. Most farmers get the results they want without recourse to extreme systems. Moreover, Opinion Polls demonstrated that they are actively opposed to such systems. The Minister could well afford to meet the public on some of the major points of dispute without affecting more than a very small minority of producers.

هكذا من الأصل

DAVID HIRST in Beirut, Tuesday, on the Russians beset in a hostile Arab world

Red for danger

Funeral of loyalist Sudanese who died in coup and counter-coup

THERE IS little doubt that, if Sudanese justice is consistent with itself, Abdul Khaliq Mahjub, leader of the Sudanese Communist Party now on trial for his life, will be executed.

According to the editor of the Cairo daily "Al Akhbar," who witnessed the conversation, or rather the one-way polemic, which Numeiri had with Bubakr Al-Nur before sending him for trial and execution, Numeiri told him: "You, Bubakr, were appointed by the president of the so-called Revolutionary Council by Abdul Khaliq Mahjub, secretary of the Communist Party which has now been wiped out in the Sudan...the same Abdul Khaliq to whom you passed all the secrets of the Revolutionary Command Council when you were a member of it. You are his friend, confidant and follower: it is he who is your dictator."

If Mahjub is executed, this will not be the biggest setback the Russians have received in the Middle East but it will be their most publicly humiliating slap in the eye. At a time when they should be reaping the reward of their long and patient cultivation of the Arabs, when their delegate to the National Congress of Egypt's Arab Socialist Union is reassuring the Egyptians of their complete backing against Israel, a revolutionary Arab regime, supposedly a friend of the Soviet Union, has begun the fiercest anti-Communist witchhunt the Arab world has seen for many a year. It is really too much for the Russians.

The Soviet news agency Tass has joined Arab and other Communist parties in denouncing the "bloody terror" and "anti-Communist hysteria" sweeping the Sudan. Rarely has the inherent contradiction in Soviet Middle East policies — their simultaneous support for Arab Communists and the established regimes which oppose them — looked so blatant as it does today. But, even though the Soviet Union is reacting with more indignation than usual, this is by no means the first time things have gone wrong for it in the Middle East. They have gone wrong in much the same predictable way they are doing in the Sudan.

The Sudanese Communist Party is the most genuinely popular based of all Arab Communist parties. As such it has been correspondingly more responsible to the Arab environment in which it operates. Nevertheless, it is completely characteristic that Arab unity should have provided the stumbling block on which it has come to grief.

When, last year, as a first step towards Sudan's joining the projected federal union with Egypt, Libya, and Syria, President Numeiri called on the party to dissolve itself in a monolithic State-controlled organisation along the lines of Egypt's Arab Socialist Union, he was only doing what other revolutionary regimes in Egypt and Syria had asked their Communists to do many years ago. There were dissident party members ready to accept, just as there were dissidents in Egypt and Syria, but the official leadership rejected the call.

It was when President Nasser, as the symbol of surging Pan-Arab sentiment, was at the height of his prestige, that Arab Communists had their roughest time. Khalid Baghdash, the Syrian party leader and doyen of Arab Communists, has been sneaking in and out of Syria as the political climate required for almost 40 years. His most celebrated departure was in 1958 when he declared his opposition to the Syrian-Egyptian union which broke up three years later.

When, at about the same time, the powerful Iraq Communist Party tried to manipulate General Kassem against Iraqi Ba'athists and Nasserists, there descended on Syrian and Egyptian Communists the fiercest repression they had ever known. They were imprisoned and tortured. A grim anniversary observed every year by the Syrian and Lebanese Communist parties commemorates the death by torture of Farjallah Helou, a Lebanese Communist leader, and the dissolving of his body in acid.

But the tribulations of the Syrian and Egyptian Communists were small compared with those of their Iraqi colleagues when, with the Ba'athist overthrow of General Kassem, they were mercilessly hunted down under the personal guidance of Interior Minister Ali Saalih Saadi. Although the Soviet Union had long since begun its systematic befriending of non-Communist Arab regimes, Khrushchev was moved during this period to denounce "Arab chauvinism" and Communist Beirut newspapers inveighed against Nasser's "black Fascist dictatorship."

It was with Khrushchev's visit to Egypt in 1964 that the Soviet Union, seeking to resolve the contradictions in its Middle East policy, decided to intensify its co-operations with "non-capitalist" regimes.

Arab Communists, tamed and chastened, were invited to collaborate with them and, in Egypt, many found a comfortable place in the ruling power structure.

With the June War, and the complete dependence of the defeated Arabs on Soviet arms supplies and diplomatic support, these policies began to pay off. Nevertheless the Soviet Union is constantly reminded of the dangers of pushing its luck too far. It was partly on the basis of prevailing anti Communist sentiment that Syrian President Hafiz Asad was able to supplant former strongman Salah Jadid who was seeking to deepen Syria's dependence on the Soviet Union. In Egypt, Ali Sabri and his pro-Moscow faction are shortly to face trial for high treason. In Iraq, the Baathists give Communists a rough time.

Now the Russians are learning the same hard lesson in Sudan. For them it is a battle between instinct and realism. On the one hand it is only natural that they should have warmly welcomed the nearest thing the Arab world has ever had to a full-fledged Communist regime, and that they should now seek to prevent the total destruction of the party which so nearly brought it off.

On the other hand, it cannot, if it values its entire Middle East investment, forfeit the friendship of those non-Communist allies, notably Egypt and Syria, which have rejected communism for themselves, and with their backing for Numairi, have rejected it for the Sudanese too.

PETER JENKINS

How to say no sweetly

AN official declaration of opposition to British membership of the Common Market on the terms negotiated by the Conservative Government is the foregone conclusion of today's meeting of the national executive committee of the Labour Party. However, the balance and tone of the policy statement remain to be seen and are of great importance. For the Labour Party is going to have to live with Britain in Europe and at the next election convince the people that it has the best policies for seizing the opportunities of the Common Market and overcoming the disadvantages.

In his recent statements the leader of the Labour Party has been silent about the advantages of membership. Mr Wilson's position is that having awaited the terms he judges the costs to be greater than the benefits. When Mr Wilson was Prime Minister we heard a lot from him about the benefits of membership, particularly the political benefits, and some of these must still exist even if the price to be paid for them is judged too big.

The impression given by Mr Wilson so far is that he has completely changed his mind and now sees no attractions for Britain in the Common Market. Or people, if they prefer, can believe that he was not serious in 1967, was merely playing a long shot and did not intend to take Britain into the Common Market unless spectacularly favourable terms could be obtained. That was not the impression Mr Wilson gave then.

Historical choice

If the public sees the issue as one involving a finely balanced choice between two alternative courses of action Mr Wilson may get away with his change of mind. But if the public sees the matter as involving an historical choice it is entitled to wonder about a statesman who in office was driven to one view of Britain's rôle in the world and within a year of opposition was taking a totally contrary view.

There would be a bit more consistency in Mr Wilson's position if he were to show some sign of wishing that the terms were better so that the advantage of an enlarged Community for Britain, Europe, and the world could be realised. For if Mr Wilson's previous words on the subject were meant, the "miserable terms" resulting from the Brussels negotiations ought to be seen as something approaching a national disaster.

Some people around Mr Wilson argue that credibility is a trendy metropolitan fad. Down among the grass roots, they say, ordinary people will have no difficulty in accepting Mr Wilson's explanations and will applaud his verdict on the terms. Yet there is no avoiding the fact that the Labour Party in the past has suffered from doubts about its fitness to govern and it cannot be said to have presented an edifying spectacle over the past fortnight. What on earth are people to make of Mr Denis Healey's performance on Monday night when they consider him as a future foreign secretary?

Leadership

The natural tendency of parties in opposition is to move away from the Centre just as their natural tendency in government is to move towards it. One of the tasks of leadership is to exercise some restraint over that process. Mr Wilson is clearly trying to prevent the Labour Party entering into an extreme commitment to take the country out of the Common Market. But he has already allowed—or been unable to prevent—a very wide gap opening between what was said and done in office and what is being said and done now. The result is damaging to the Labour Party's claim to be a viable alternative party of government, the sort of party Mr Wilson tried to make it while he was Prime Minister.

The Labour Party stands very little chance of preventing Britain's accession to the European Community. Its prime concern therefore needs to be its future posture. The Labour Party under Mr Wilson's leadership will look a more credible alternative party of government if the national executive committee can agree upon a reasoned statement of policy which reflects the genuine difference within the party and has some regard for consistency. The advantages of membership need to be stated as well as the outweighing disadvantages. Although opposing the terms of entry the Labour Party still needs to show that a Labour Government could play a responsible and constructive part in developing and improving the enlarged Community in accordance with the interests of the British people.

The perils of power

Anthony Tucker on new anxieties about nuclear waste

CONTROVERSY over reactor safety problems is growing in the US and seems likely to impede the glossy progress of America's nuclear power programme. With the US Atomic Energy Commission's water-reactor development programme almost completed, and licences for nuclear plants proliferating on a wave of advertising which emphasises nuclear cleanliness and safety, the AEC is quietly pressing for increased finances for its safety programmes. There is "urgent work" to be done, says the AEC, which seems unlikely to get all the money it needs.

The paradox, although partly due to the difficult problems of ensuring adequate engineering quality control in the nuclear industry, where the achievement of perfection amounts to a public duty, turns principally on a major uncertainty about the safety of pressurised water reactors (PWRs).

What happens if, through a catastrophic circuit failure, there is a total loss of coolant at the reactor core? While water reactors all have secondary containment to prevent radio-active coolant flooding the locality in the event of an accident, the theoretical emergency procedure for coolant loss is to flood the core by means of an ever-ready system of water tanks and high speed pumps. The question is whether these would work.

It needs to be remembered that there are major differences between gas-cooled and water-cooled reactors. In gas-cooled systems a total loss of coolant is followed, not by a dramatic and fatal temperature rise, but by a much slower response. The hot fuel pins, although no longer cooled, are still separated by the graphite moderator, so that the system has considerable thermal inertia. There are several hours during which remedial action is possible. Even in the event of continued loss of coolant pressure, the reactor can be designed so that—providing that the circulating pumps can be brought back into operation—the heat of the core can be safely dissipated.

In water-cooled reactors, however, the loss of coolant means that hot fuel elements look directly at other hot fuel elements, with the result that there is a dramatic and extremely rapid temperature rise. If emergency coolant does not reach all parts of the core within a very short time, there will be a meltdown and a large escape of radio-active fission products. Hence the need for emergency flooding equipment.

Steam pressure

Unfortunately, although initial calculations suggested that emergency flooding would work in the American systems, small-scale tests carried out by the US AEC have now indicated otherwise. It seems that in a real reactor emergency, attempts to cool the core by flooding could be frustrated by steam pressure. The first water to reach the rapidly heating dry core would be turned into a kind of envelope of steam within which the core would continue to heat up while emergency coolant was kept out.

The coolant would simply drain out of the hole through which the original loss occurred, carrying with it any free fission products from the overheated core. The core itself might well go on to melt before it cooled down, a dangerous and certainly an expensive eventuality.

Curiously, this problem has been anticipated in Britain, because similar possibilities faced the designers of the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor. In this case, however, because the coolant is contained within the fuel pins which themselves serve as pressure tubes, it was possible to design an emergency system in which the coolant would spray from the centre of each fuel pin assembly, instead of having to get in from outside, the emergency flood water would travel outwards from the centre of the core offering a high probability of effective and uniform distribution.

This design option is not open on PWRs and, as a tentative safety measure, the AEC has now recommended a reduction of operating temperatures on some of the systems it has licensed, a review of maintenance schedules for emergency equipment, and is pressing ahead with its long-delayed programme for a full-scale investigation of emergency conditions within water reactors.

This is to be carried out at the £14 millions Loss of Fluid Test Facility (LOFT) in Idaho where, when the plant becomes operational in 1974-5, a series of experiments involving increasingly serious loss of coolant will be carried out.

The AEC, many aspects of whose safety research programme appear to have been clipped, delayed or to have suffered cost escalations, blames particular delay on poor contract management during the 60s. The whole affair reveals the weaknesses inherent in the AEC's method of operation. Those in this country who either pressed for PWRs at Dungeness "Because they were cheaper" or who are now pressing for further fragmentation of the Atomic Energy Authority through some American type of industrial contract system, need to bear these weaknesses in mind. More pointedly perhaps, and even more importantly, the public should bear them in mind.

Blame on Spain

Adrienne Keith Cohen examines travel travail

AS the holiday calamity story continues, the travel industry is becoming distinctly worried about its public image. In a search for scapegoats the national press, the professional complainer, Greek shipworkers, the Spanish tourist authorities in general and Spanish hoteliers in particular have all been invoked.

The press is blamed for "distorting" the truth, for blowing up minor mishaps into major disasters, for giving the impression that all holidaymakers taking package-tours run the risk of finding unfinished hotels, creaking cruise ships, or some similar disaster.

This year's crop of mishaps have centred around two cruise ships, the Galaxy Queen (operated by Cosmos Tours) and the Delphi (chartered to Clarksons), a hotel in Portugal and a handful of Spanish ones. With several hundred resorts in a dozen or more countries on their books, it can be appreciated that from where the tour operator sits, this is an infinitesimal part of his operation.

In a pained statement this week, before the announcement of their fully-fledged investigation, the Association of British Travel Agents pointed out that this year nearly three million British people will travel abroad on package tours. "It would be irresponsible for us to deny that in moving such a vast number of people problems cannot occasionally occur," they said.

The tour operators estimate that 1, or at the most 2 per cent of people taking package holidays run into any sort of snags. But even assuming the lower figure, 1 per cent of three million is 30,000 people who haven't received the holiday they expected and paid for.

The two principal causes of chaos are unfinished hotels (now joined by unfinished cruise ships) and overbooking. In spite of the recurring theme of hotels that remain unfinished long after they have been reserved for unsuspecting holidaymakers, tour operators remain incurably optimistic (to put the best light on it) that it can't happen again. None has yet been able to explain satisfactorily why it happens year after year in spite of frequent inspection by company executives at all stages of building, very often reinforced by reports from resident representatives.

Only yesterday, as reports were still coming in of holidaymakers arriving at an unfinished hotel, Clarksons chose to announce that they would continue to use artists' impressions of hotels not yet built in next year's brochure.

The question of over-booking is a constant factor in travel whereby hotels and airlines count on a certain "no show" factor that could leave them with empty beds or seats that could otherwise be filled. Even in tour operating, this has proved perfectly viable business practice so long as double booking is kept around the 5 per cent level. It is when it goes as high as 20 or 30 per cent, which tour operators allege is now happening in a few Spanish hotels, that the trouble really starts.

Early in the season, when most hotels still have plenty of empty rooms, it can usually be resolved simply enough: if the hotel for which the holidaymakers has booked is already full when he arrives, the chances are that he can be offered a satisfactory alternative.

At the height of the holiday season, however, every bed is likely to be full, particularly in the Spanish resorts which are equally popular with German and Scandinavian tour operators.

Last week produced something of a slanging match between the Spanish tourist authorities and the tour operators, each blaming the other for the present state of affairs—acrimony culminating in investigation and negotiation.

Although the British represent only about 10 per cent of Spain's international tourists, they might very well amount to the profit margin on an operation where prices are pared to the minimum all round. For the British tour operator the squeezing of profit margins is also a major factor: he may make no more than £1 or £1.50 profit on each holiday, which only makes the operation viable if he can continue to take people in in such vast numbers as at present.

This paring of profit margins is part of the cut-price war that has developed between the big operators. Already companies of the standing of Thomson and Lunn Poly are running at a loss and the signs are that others are also beginning to feel the pinch.

It may be that this preoccupation overrides day-to-day considerations and accounts for the defensive attitude adopted by both ABTA and the Tour Operators Study Group towards complaints about their operations. The announcement last night that ABTA intends to discipline members breaking their regulations will go some way towards keeping—or restoring—public confidence by showing that positive steps are being taken to tailor natural optimism to the actualties behind next year's glossy brochure.

MISCELLANY

Trial run

JOAN LESTER, one of the most persistent parliamentary critics of South Africa and of British complicity in apartheid, is flying to the republic today. The Labour MP for Eton and Slough and former Junior Minister will be giving the annual "Academic Freedom Lecture" before a multiracial audience at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

She is going at the invitation of the National Union of South African Students, and will also be lecturing on race relations in Britain and South Africa at other universities. With good management, she is hoping to attend the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, Gonville ffrenche-Beytagh, which opens on August 2. The Dean is charged under the Terrorism Act, which carries the death penalty.

Crossed line

QUESTION: What is the connection between Rhodesia and the Common Market? Answer: Anything up to 50 Labour votes for the Conservative Government come October.

Some at least of the Labour Marketeers have established a direct line to Francis Pym, the Conservative Chief Whip. The message now being beamed along it is that any deal with Ian Smith, short of unimpeded progress to African majority rule, would make it impossible for Labour men to support HMG on Europe.

The same word is reaching the Tory managers through their own Marketeers, and all the signs are that it is being received loud and clear. Was Lord Goodman's journey really necessary?

● *ARE YOU moral, conscientious, and loyal? Are you perceptive and observant? Do you have a strong personality? Is your organisational ability developed? Can you keep secrets? Can you resist ostentation and being misled? In that case, there could be a job for you in Egypt's General Intelligence Agency. Grateful thanks to Major-General Ahmad Ismail, head of the GIA, for the specification, given in a newspaper interview. Don't call us.*

Fans far

McCARTHY: just visiting

AMERICAN politicians have a timely habit of paying private visits to strategic centres. The latest in the transatlantic queue is Eugene McCarthy, sometime senator for Minnesota, sometime leader of the "children's crusade" that edged Lyndon Johnson out of the White House. McCarthy has been in Europe, is in London this week, and is going on to ancestral Ireland, lecturing on Yeats in Sligo.

If you ask McCarthy why he is here, he answers wide-eyed that he is seeing old friends. No, he has not decided to run for the Democratic nomination (or any other). But if some of the old friends happen to have (a) votes and (b) funds that would be useful to a Presidential hopeful in the year before an election, so much no doubt the better.

Both Humphrey and Nixon had overseas supporters' clubs last time round, raising money and making sure expatriate Americans used their votes. A similar group is already congealing here in the cause of Edmund Muskie, another liberal Democrat.

Orr not

FIRST catch your Home Secretary. Captain Lawrence Orr, the valiant leader of the Unionist MPs at Westminster, issued a stirring call on Monday to all Ulster loyalists to phone, cable, or write to Reggie Maudling demanding a stiffer initiative against the wicked IRA.

A straw poll yesterday by the "Belfast Telegraph" revealed that hardly any good men or true had answered the summons. One reason at least was that Captain Lawrence had given the wrong number for the Home Office.

Coke fired

IT'S the real thing, hot and bubbling in the Indian Parliament. Coca Cola, it seems, has been taking profits out of India worth 50 times its investment there. Till this week, officials were toying with the idea of letting the American giant expand still further. Angry MPs put a temporary stop to that, and other members replied by alleging that the campaign against Coke has been instigated by a rival firm, Gold Spot.

The Minister of Development said that he had received representations from some MPs on behalf of Coca Cola, too. One of them was none other than Krishna Menon, the Left-wing, anti-American former Defence Minister.

Indian commentators are already labelling Menon as the standard-bearer of "Coca Cola socialism." If the rival lobbies battle on, says one wit, political power in India will soon grow out of the barrel of an aerated soft drink.

Steady state

ROME'S Leftwing daily "Paese Sera," may have been the only paper in the world to headline the fact that Alfred Worden has provided the world with its "first divorced man in outer space." But then the right to divorce was granted to Italians only seven months ago.

Another newspaper, the Vatican's "L'Osservatore Romano," printed the same biographies of the three astronauts, but described Worden as being "married, with two daughters." Both papers could be correct, according to their different lights, civil the first, canonical the second.

Silver lining

TED HEATH, it can now be revealed, has not yet read his right honourable predecessor's "personal account" of the Labour Government. He has a copy, though, and he means to plough through it. But not this week. A mite heavy for Morning Cleoud.

Meanwhile, H. Wilson is unreliably reported from Westminster to be considering a proposal that he should publish a monthly bank statement, somewhere between the trade figures and the gold reserves.

● *THE TYPE-FACE on the jacket of Harold Wilson's non-memoirs—the bit that says "Labour Government 1964-70"—is called Eurostyle old extended.*

Michael Noble, MP

A wrong runway

David Fairhall on Mr Noble's plans

IN a devastatingly long-range policy statement, Mr Michael Noble confirmed yesterday that where airports are concerned the Government believes the noise abatement lobby speaks for a much wider group which Whitehall likes to call "the environmentalists." And in the process of enhancing his reputation with that lobby, the Minister for Trade has managed to restrict the essential flexibility of our national airport planning for ten years ahead or more.

Just as new housing estates are still being built round the perimeter of Heathrow Airport-London, quite deliberately increasing the noise burden about which the protest groups then complain, Mr Noble has now in effect invited developers to inspect sites on the line of what would be Gatwick's second runway. He has at the same time encouraged people living round Stansted Airport to look forward to its being closed after 1980—when Foulness Airport is supopsed to be ready—and suggested that Luton Airport may be run down. It is even being suggested unofficially that all night flying may one day be banned at Heathrow.

All this may show a commendable readiness to pay a real commercial penalty to preserve the peace and quiet that many people really value. But this generous interpretation ignores certain important facts:

The decision to site London's third airport at Foulness—and Mr Noble's whole policy now depends on the Essex site being able to absorb the traffic—was not based on a concern to alleviate noise; it was taken in response to direct political pressure. How much faith should we therefore place in Whitehall's current eagerness to quieten the anti-noise men living round the existing airports?

At the moment there is still only a mild public concern in south-east Essex and north Kent about the noise impact of Foulness Airport and it is easy enough to talk about diverting the weight of London's air traffic down there. But the opposition will grow, just as it has at other airports; and especially so if the fears expressed last week by The Defenders of Essex prove to be well founded. That is that the new airport site will be moved farther and farther towards the land, or even on to Foulness Island, to control rising construction costs.

And if the noise abatement societies do sprout in south-east Essex as they have done in the north-western corner of the county, will the Government begin to change its mind; to think about a second runway for Gatwick after all?

By then it will be too late because development on the line of the Surrey airport's second runway is to be allowed. It will also be too late in a more drastic sense, that all our planning will in the meantime have been based on the assumption that Foulness must be built as quickly as possible and on the biggest possible scale to make way for the airlines that are to be directed to use it.

This is the exact opposite of what our airport planning should be. The Government should be unashamedly trying to put off until the last possible moment the irrevocable decision to send the bulldozers and the concrete mixers out on to the Essex marshes. It should keep open all options that could affect the timing and the scale—perhaps even the siting—of a Third London airport. The Defenders of Essex argue that by developing Gatwick, Stansted and for charter traffic, a number of provincial airports, the need for an entirely new airport could be indefinitely averted.

This is an extreme view, but Whitehall might be much more prepared to consider trying for this solution if public reaction to the new generation of quieter aircraft, and the development of short take-off designs, lowered the social cost of expanding the existing sites. The social, environmental — using that word to include far more than noise abatement—cost of starting a completely new complex will tend to grow.

If one takes the opposite extreme view, as a Caledonian/BUA spokesman did yesterday, that more runways will be needed at existing airports even if the Foulness project goes ahead at full speed, the requirement is the same. Airport policy needs to be responsive to changing priorities and technology, not hidebound by the expedients of politics. Fifteen years ago civil aviation was only just emerging from the era of piston engines and grass runways. The only certain thing about aviation in fifteen years from now is that the demands it makes of us and those we make of it will be completely different.

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Price of gold jumps on rumours of US conversion pledge

By TOM TICKELL

Rumours swept the gold market in Paris that the Americans may decide to abandon their pledge to convert central bank dollars to gold. This led to the highest gold prices for two years in both Paris and London yesterday.

The story was sparked off by news that the American gold stock had fallen by $61 millions last month so that, after allowing for some double counted deposits and some International Monetary Fund gold stocks, they are now below the $10,000 millions level. Many Continental bankers have long believed that this was the point at which the Americans would draw down the shutters, though the US has always denied it.

But in the gold markets the mood was nervous and in London prices moved erratically, the afternoon fixing put the price at $41.90 an ounce, 75.5 cents below the morning level and it was heavy late buying from continental dealers that led the price to break through to finish at $42.05.

Trading was very active in both centres, and dealers believe that the present hectic mood is certainly going to continue until the D-mark has been revalued and there has been some decision on plans to widen the present exchange margins—which could come with the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting in September.

News that Switzerland had converted some of its dollars into gold earlier this week also made the market more nervous. One dealer suggested that the present situation—in both gold and currency markets—could necessitate "revolutionary" measures.

But another remarket that any American action to refuse gold for dollars would have a vast political impact, but that in fact it would only recognise the present situation—that central banks have to hold dollars against their will.

Meanwhile in Frankfurt the dollar reached its lowest level yet again against the mark, after the Bundesbank had cut its selling price by 95 points from 3.4720 DM to 3.4625 DM. It refused any comment on the move, which forced the dollar down to close round 3.400 DM with every sign of falling further. Dealers said that they had sold between $100 and $120 millions yesterday, and there was one report that the bank had found no taker on the market when it had tried to sell dollars at 3.4610 DM though the Bundesbank denied any attempted sales at that price.

At its present level the dollar is 5½ per cent lower than it was at its old parity and there is every indication that it will go down further. The bank's big cut in the selling price and Herr Brandt's speech last week saying that Germany was now free to revalue could mean some action is imminent.

Sir Henry Johnson

Sir Henry to be MEPC chairman

By ALFRED GINGELL

Sir Henry Johnson is to join the board of the Metropolitan Estate and Property Corporation, Britain's second largest property concern, with a view to becoming chairman from October 1 after relinquishing the chairmanship of British Rail.

Sir Charles Hardie, the present chairman, will resign from the MEPC board as he announced at the last annual meeting.

Last year Sir Charles led the group into the ill-fated merger talks with Hill Samuel and out of the takeover bid by Commercial Union and Trafalgar House. He is also chairman of the troubled British Printing Corporation which made a pre-tax loss of £2.7 millions for 1970 and which had a stormy annual meeting last week.

Together with Mr Michael Pickard, whose dismissal as managing director of Trust Houses Forte has left a boardroom row simmering, Sir Charles was criticised in the Department of Trade and Industry's report on Pergamon Press-International Learning Systems.

The appointment of Sir Henry Johnson is one of a number of moves to strengthen the MEPC management team in the United Kingdom which have been made necessary by the anticipated further growth of the company in Britain, Canada, Australia and Ireland.

Mr Peter Anker, president of MEPC Canadian Properties who will shortly be moving to London, and Mr Maxwell Creasey, at present assistant managing director, have been made deputy managing directors. Mr Richard Sheppard will be continuing as managing director.

It was pointed out yesterday that MEPC has expanded in the past seven years under the chairmanship of Sir Charles during which time assets have grown from £60 millions to more than £350 millions.

Tilling signs new agreement with VW

By Our Industrial Staff

The Thomas Tilling Group, which gets a large part of its profits from the sale of Volkswagen cars, has put its franchise from the manufacturer on a much sounder footing.

The group announced yesterday that it had signed a five year agreement with Volkswagenwerk AG to replace the current agreements which are on a year to year basis. This means that Thomas Tilling's car distributor company will be able to offer better contracts to its dealers.

A spokesman said that the agreement allowed Volkswagen Motors, the subsidiary of Thomas Tilling which handles the business, to plan ahead more than in the past. "It tafles into account the likely effects on our company's activities of Britain entering the Common Market" said Mr Alan Dix, managing director of VW Motors.

Dealers will now be offered agreements of three or five years, and will have greater certainty of getting back their investment in special Volkswagen equipment.

This may be a useful encouragement to them because VW Motors carried out a drastic rationalisation programme two years ago which cut its dealerships from 380 to 260. At the same time it disbanded distributorships in order to deal directly with the dealers.

Tilling already sells Mercedes in Britain and recently took over Audi and NSU sales—two Volkswagen subsidiaries. Volkswagen has a little over 4 per cent of the UK market and aims to get 5 per cent by 1975. About 50,000 are expected to be sold here this year.

Sterling in the market

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N. York..	2.41¾-2.41⅞	2.41¾-2.41⅞
Montr'l..	2.46½-2.46¾	2.45⅞-2.46⅛
Amstrdm	8.59¼-8.59½	8.59¼-8.59⅞
Brussels	120.00-120.10	120.00-120.10
C'hagen..	18.12¼-18.12¾	18.12¼-18.12¾
Frankfurt	3.36¾-3.36⅞	3.37⅛-3.37⅜
Lisbon..	63.80-63.90	63.82-63.92
Milan...	1.507¼-1.507½	1.507¼-1.507½
Oslo.....	17.18¼-17.19	17.18¾-17.19¼
Paris....	12.12½-12.33	12.33-12.34½
Stckhlm.	12.42-12.42½	12.42½-12.43
Vienna..	60.27-60.32	60.30-60.35
Zurich...	9.87½-9.88	9.87¾-9.88¼

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.35-2.45 Investment dollar premium 23¼ per cent premium 23 per cent.

FORWARD RATES

New York .03-.06 cents premium.
Montreal .40-.30 cents premium.
Amsterdam 2¼-2 cents premium.
Brussels 13-11 cents premium.
Copenhagen 1-⅞ ore discount.
Frankfurt 1¾-1 pfgs premium.
Milan 2-⅞ lire premium.
Oslo 1⅞-⅞ cents premium.
Paris 1¾-⅞ cents premium.
Stockholm 6-⅞ ore discount.
Vienna 15 prem-5 dis grchr.
Zurich 3-1½ cents premium
Gold 42.05.

Brit Vita rejected

Miles Redfern has wasted no time in rejecting the increased takeover offer from British Vita. In a letter to shareholders today the chairman, Mr John Douglas, forecasts profits for the year to December of £530,000, compared with the £172,000 earned in 1970. Mr Douglas points out that on the basis of this farecast British Vita is attempting to take over Miles Redfern on an estimated price earnings multiple of only 7.3 times.

Mr Douglas also forecasts a final dividend of 15 per cent and claims that on the assumption of total dividends for the year of 25 per cent (the interim of 10 per cent has already been paid) shareholders will suffer a reduction in income if they accept the British Vita offer.

Phone delays may be ending

By our Industrial Staff

Post Office suppliers believe that the most serious delays in telephone exchange delivery may begin to disappear early next year. Production problems, mainly due to capacity shortage, are beginning to get sorted out.

In its annual report last year the Post Office complained that 1,100 of its 1,430 exchange equipment contracts were delayed by an average of over eight months.

It emerged soon afterwards that delays went as high as 18 months for some types of equipment, noticeably the crossbar exchanges which needed considerable development to fit them into the old-fashioned Strowger exchange network which still makes up most of the system.

Suppliers expect most of these technical and capacity problems to be sorted out this year so that the rate of installation can be stepped up sharply next year.

Standard Telephones and Cables is also awaiting the first Post Office contract for a new large electronic exchange, called the TXE 4. The company expected the first contract to be signed last spring but this is now unlikely to materialise until later this year.

Iran agrees on £150M oil refinery

Preliminary agreement has been reached for the construction of one of the world's largest petrochemical complexes in Iran.

Four companies of Japan's Mitsui Group have signed a letter of understanding with a subsidiary of the National Iranian Oil Company to establish a £150 millions petrochemical complex in Iran.

The signing in Tehran took place at the same time NIOC signed a final agreement with another Japanese group led by Teijin Ltd. and North Sumatra Oil Development Cooperation Company for joint development of a 5,000 square-mile oil concession in Iran's Luristan district.

Teijin said the oil concession agreement also contained an annex providing for the establishment of a joint Iranian-Japanese refining company to be set up in Iran, providing oil is found on the concession.

Joseph denies syndicate bid for Cunard

By JOHN COYNE

Mr Maxwell Joseph denied yesterday that he would be launching a counter-bid for Cunard Steam Ship. In a statement clarifying his remarks on Monday on forming a syndicate, he said: "There is no question of a syndicate making a takeover bid for Cunard, to compete with the bid from Trafalgar House Investments."

Cunard shares fell back 9p to 203p on the news. Dealers had been misled previously by a statement on Monday from Mr Joseph that he was forming a buying syndicate which might make a bid for Cunard "if necessary."

He explained yesterday that the reason that he, his fellow director, Mr Donald Forrester, and "others" are buying Cunard shares in the market was to force a higher bid from Trafalgar House.

The plan was certainly succeeding initially with Cunard 12p above Trafalgar's offer on counter-bid hopes. Few shareholders would have therefore accepted Trafalgar's bid when they could have obtained more in the market. Now however the situation is marginal with the Cunard shares back to 203p, against the Trafalgar bid of 200p a share.

Meanwhile Cunard's chairman, Sir Basil Smallpeice, has responded to growing criticism that the board has so far failed to give shareholders any guidance on the bid. He promised a detailed defence document on Friday.

Previously the board has merely advised shareholders to take no action. It was presumed that the board would be fighting off the bid, from the decision to ask Mr Donald Forrester largest private shareholder with 3 per cent of the equity, to rejoin the board on his own terms, and subsequent statements from Mr Forrester and Mr Joseph each acting in an individual capacity rather than as Cunard spokesmen.

Now Sir Basil confirms that the board is preparing a reasoned reply to Trafalgar's offer documents in which it recommends why Cunard shareholders in general should not accept the present offer.

He added: "I know that some people may be puzzled at my alleged silence on the subject of the Trafalgar House bid for Cunard. The fact of the matter is that Cunard and its advisers simply had to wait until last weekend to know the basis on which the Trafalgar bid was made.

"Although we knew, through the press, the outline terms offered by Trafalgar we did not know the arguments behind them until their full offer document was received."

Still hope in sacking dispute

There was "more than a glimmer of hope" that the Trust Houses-Forte boardroom crisis would be resolved, said Lord Hacking, who heads the combine's council.

Solicitor Lord Hacking was speaking today after seeing all concerned. Though the council had not been asked specifically for its advice on the boardroom split over Mr Michael Pickard's dismissal as managing director, Lord Hacking was confident that both sides would listen to it.

The council had half the group voting capital and would play a decisive rôle if the crisis came to a head. But it was doing everything in its power to avoid this.

Lord Hacking said there was at present no question of calling an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders as some press reports had suggested. He thought it would not solve anything. Sir Charles Forte, the only person who could effectively muster enough votes to call such a meeting, had indicated that he would not do this.

Lord Hacking said: "I think now that heads have had time to cool you will find the deadlock less intractable."

Trust Houses-Forte shares dipped another penny to 120p in early dealings on the Stock Exchange.

Appointments

Redman Heenan International: Mr Angus Murray and Mr E. B. Spencer appointed to board as executive deputy chairman and finance director respectively.

£4.9M bid by RIT for Orient

Rothschild Investment Trust (RIT), which only three weeks ago made a £4.3 millions bid for S. H. Benson, the advertising agents, yesterday announced a £4.9 millions agreed offer for Orient and General Investment Trust.

The key to RIT's motives for the acquisition lie in a further deal it has arranged with the two major shareholders in Orient—R. G. Shaw which has a 28.5 per cent stake, and Sime Darby Holdings, which has a 14.16 per cent stake.

Under the arrangement, after the offer for Orient becomes unconditional, RIT will end up with about 10 per cent of Shaw's ordinary capital, and 21 per cent of Sime Darby's ordinary capital. RIT is very impressed by the performances of both companies and is aiming to develop "mutually advantageous relationships" with both in the future.

The terms of the Orient offer are 22½p nominal of RIT 6½ per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1985/90 for each Orient share. This values the Orient shares at 32.5p.

Shaw and Kempas (Malaya) Berhard has agreed to accept the offer in respect of its own holdings, which amount to 32.7 per cent of the capital. Orient has also undertaken to sell to Shaw and Sime Darby certain investments worth about £834,000 in exchange for shares of both companies.

Sime Darby trades in the Far East, particularly in Singapore and Malaysia and has significant interests covering general merchanting, engineering, tractor and agricultural machinery sales and the management of rubber and palm oil estates.

Approximately 45 per cent of Sime Darby's equity is held by Shaw. Shaw intends to retain the bulk of the RIT holding to which it will be entitled under the offer as a long term investment.

TUC opposes job search fee

The TUC is seeking a meeting with Employment Secretary, Mr Robert Carr, to express strong opposition to the introduction of any charge for employment services.

A TUC spokesman said yesterday that the Employment Department was considering the possibility of introducing charges to employers, particularly in the professional and executive fields.

CITY COMMENT

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER

£6-an-hour profit boost

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER Bank may not be the most popular of the Big Four clearing houses in the eyes of the public just now—that £6-an-hour bank manager is still rankling and will take some time to live down—but investors are taking a much more friendly view.

Yesterday, in what can only be described as a booming banking sector, NatWest shares rose 14p to 625p following the publication of the group's interim figures.

Now you might argue that this is something of a disappointing increase in the wake of a 13 per cent rise in pre-tax profit for the six months to June and a one point hike in the interim dividend to 8¼ per cent.

Without this good news to give investment managers itchy fingers Barclays yesterday managed a 14p rise to 613p, Lloyds a 16p rise to 613p, and Midland (whose interim figures on Friday received a rather stoney welcome) made good some of the lost ground with an 18p rise to 625p. Since the beginning of the year Barclays shares are 84 per cent higher, Lloyds 93 per cent, Midland 89 per cent, and NatWest 93 per cent.

The missing background, however, is the staggering 71p rise in NatWest's shares last week ahead of the figures. After that one might almost have anticipated some reaction when the figures were published. It did not come.

NatWest's profit before tax is up from £33.76 millions to £38.1 millions, and after-tax profit attributable to ordinary shareholders is almost 25 per cent higher at £21.8 millions. The pre-tax profit puts it second behind Lloyds in the clearer's "interim stakes," and after last year's disappointment, NatWest could be a short head favourite to be first past the post by the end of the year.

Like the other Big Four, NatWest has profited from the rise in deposits (the raw material of bankers). Its subsidiaries (particularly those operating in the Euro-dollar market) have been lining the coffers too and these factors have, as NatWest says, "more than offset the effects of a lower average Bank rate and higher operating expenses."

With the shares of the clearing bank sector performing so well already this year it might be tempting to think they will run out of steam. But the Big Four are still selling on historic earnings multiples below the market average, and there are hopes that the new monetary policy (with the change in the structure of approved assets) will, in the short term at least, be an advantage. So the rerating process could still have further to go.

DALTON BARTON SECURITIES

An all round improvement

IT IS too early yet to expect the new lease of life which the more flexible monetary policy has given the clearing banks to have made any competitive impact on the "secondary" banks which blossomed under ceiling restraints on lending.

These smaller banks such as London and County Securities and Dalton Barton Securities flourished partly because they were not inhibited by Government lending restrictions. And judging from yesterday's interim from Dalton Barton they are flourishing still.

Dalton Barton's profits in the six months to June increased by 62 per cent to £820,000, and the dividend is up to, from 7.3 per cent to 9 per cent. The company claims that its all round business has improved, and stresses the personal service and advice angle.

There is undoubtedly something in this argument, otherwise two of the big four clearing banks—Midland and NatWest—would not be launching with such a fanfare their own "financial advice for small businesses" divisions. These will be a new threat to the secondary banks, provided their managers can escape the bureaucratic straitjacket.

But more significant will be the simple cash-competitive situation. Loans from fringe banks are likely to continue to be more expensive than clearing bank loans because they have to pay more on borrowed funds.

When there was no alternative source of funds because the clearers were under ceiling restraint (and preferred to lend to their big customers what funds they had) this did not matter. Now however finance directors will be more anxious to shop around and it is the smaller "fringe" banks which are standing in the firing line of the clearers big guns.

With Dalton Barton at 350p selling on an historic price earnings multiple of 13.4 the market has seen this threat coming.

ABBEY LIFE ASSURANCE

Valuation that jumped £1M

ANYONE WHO thought the property boom had petered out with the pause in office rent rises, can raise their hats to those masterly property managers around at Abbey Life Assurance. It was revealed last week that the Bedford Square properties which the Abbey Life property bond firm valued at £2 millions earlier this year is now valued in the portfolio at £3.3 millions.

Now that is the sort of capital appreciation that puts the Clores and Hyams of the property world to shame—65 per cent in about nine months. Sad to say that Abbey is not prepared to unveil its secrets of success to the outside world. Mr James Anderson said he was not sure what they paid, and leaves it to outside consultants to value the properties.

In fact the men at Abbey are quite hurt that anyone should want to know the basis on which the properties are valued, and apart from muttering about reversionary elements would not satisfy our curiosity further.

Fair enough, perhaps, since the valuations were done by an outside independent valuer, Richard Ellis and Son. But obviously other property investors should forget about development potential and go for the Old Masters. This particular property is thoroughly protected so that it cannot be developed and near-200-year-old pre-Regency offices must be in short supply.

BRITISH MATCH

Worst may be over now

ANYONE with interests in the Canadian lumber industry has to have strong nerves in these days. As expected, the British Match results for 1970-1 are dismal, but dealers marked the shares up 3½p to 156p yesterday presumably on a view that the worst may be over.

Pre-tax profit has tumbled by about 17 per cent to £5.4 millions in spite of a 7.6 per cent rise to £75.3 millions in sales, but there are signs that the earnings slide was being checked in the second half.

Looking at the figures one still has to be an optimist to take a cheerful view. Margins have shrunk from 9.3 per cent to 7.6 per cent, the results being dominated by a swing of £957,000 from profit to loss in the building products division of Eddy Match.

Not surprisingly, Kootenay Forest Products was hit by depressed lumber and plywood prices, while Grant Industries, another member of the Canadian end of the group had a disappointing year.

The wood chipboard division whose contribution fell by £272,000 was another weak spot, the trouble here being an inventory problem in the fan division of Airscrew-Weyroc. On the other hand, match profits were maintained and printing and packaging results improved substantially.

Thanks to a fall in the tax ratio, earnings have been effectively maintained at 15½ per cent for the dividend raised from the equivalent of 9½ per cent to 9½ per cent.

Action has been taken to cut out the loss makers and our earnings calculation excludes the £650,000 cost of closing factory and certain other unprofitable activities.

The recent strong upturn in the Canadian plywood market which if continued could put Kootenay on a profitable footing in the current year is the most hopeful sign for a share which is selling on a cautions p/e of around 10.

ASSOCIATED LEISURE

Takeover bid is rumoured

Merchant bankers Keyser Ullman is thought to be trying to line up a takeover bid for Associated Leisure, the amusement machine manufacturers, operators and distributors. The bank refused last night to comment on rumours that it has agreed to purchase the shareholding of chairman Mr Cyril Shack to pave the way for a takeover bid from Mecca, part of Grand Metropolitan Hotels.

Buying price is believed to be 16p with talk of a 22p a share bid materialising from Mecca, which was apparently unwilling to negotiate direct.

Associated is currently appealing against a High Court decision that the "Daily Mail" was justified in saying the company had links with Mafia elements.

£½M loan to cover fraud loss

Near the end of last year the Tunstall Building Society was forced to borrow £½ million from the Leek and Westbourne Building Society following a case of fraud at the Star Mutual Permanent Benefit Building Society which had merged with Tunstall earlier in the year.

This is disclosed in the report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on the building society movement during 1970.

Tunstall agreed to accept the transfer of engagements of the Star Mutual in June, 1970, when it did not know the true position. When the fraud at the Star Mutual was uncovered the Tunstall managers were concerned that they might be temporarily unable to honour their obligations and obtained the loan from the Leek and Westbourne. On June 1, 1971, the Tunstall itself merged with the Leek and Westbourne in order to ensure its financial stability.

Commenting on the episode the registrar says that "grave criticism can be levelled at the system of internal control which operated at Star Mutual." He goes on to warn building society directors that "wherever few staff are employed the tasks of establishing an effective system can be that much more difficult."

During 1970 the registrar began investigations into the affairs of three building societies to see whether there was a need to control their activities. No new orders were made as a result of these investigations.

Foden another record

The sixty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Fodens Limited will be held on 11th August at Elworth, Sandbach, Cheshire. The following is a summary of major points from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. Albert Stubbs.

Results
Turnover for the Financial Year ended 3rd April, 1971, was £14,561,000 and Profit before tax was £1,295,000. Both show a considerable increase over the previous year's figures.

Trading Conditions
Turnover and Profits would have been greater but for rapid deterioration in trading conditions during the latter half of the year and a higher inflation rate than anticipated, which reduced profit margins.
The recession in trade affected dumper sales and road vehicle business. As most trade is direct with customer users, the effect was quickly felt, but conversely an immediate benefit is expected when trade picks up.

New Regulations
This is a time when industry should be unimpeded and have the opportunity of helping itself. Unfortunately, the transport industry is handicapped by the delay in finalising the new Construction and Use Regulations for commercial vehicles.

Export
The value of goods exported was slightly higher than last year at £2,785,000. The Company's overseas marketing structure is being strengthened.

Future Prospects
With the general recession in this country still continuing, it is difficult to forecast for the current year. But when the position improves, the Company will be in a strong position to take full advantage of increased demand.

Dividend
The Directors recommend a dividend of 12½%, as last year.

Commercial vehicles & dump trucks built for long-term economy
Fodens Limited, Elworth Works, Sandbach, Cheshire
Phone: Sandbach 3244 (10 lines) Telex 36165.
London Sales Office 10 Hanover St. London W1 Phone 01-491 7939

Inflation—the CBI initiative

The text of the memorandum on price control by the President and Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry, Mr John Partridge and Mr Campbell Adamson.

PART I—Assessment of position prior to meeting of Council, July 15: 1. While cost-push inflation has been a major concern to Government, industry and commerce for the past two years, it is becoming clear that the situation is now reaching a critical stage. With the retail price index now running at an annual rate of increase of about 10 per cent, we are in danger of developing self-perpetuating inbuilt inflation at a totally uneconomic level. The effects of this on profits, and thus on investment and our future competitiveness, would be serious indeed—as also would be the social effects.

2. Most of the developed countries have been undergoing a similar experience, but the gap between pay increases and productivity increases, and therefore the resulting increase in prices, is probably more serious in the United Kingdom than elsewhere.

3. The CBI for the past nine months has supported the Government's policy of standing firm in an attempt to lower the level of pay settlements; and some success in this attempt has been achieved in both the private and the public sectors of industry.

4. When the Government took office we made it clear to them that many prices would have to rise significantly in 1970-71 in order to offset substantial increases in costs (particularly labour costs)—and, in general, that over wide areas of industry profitability was inadequate.

5. If, however, prices continue to rise at a rate of about 10 per cent—and, unless some new approach can be developed, the chances are that they will—it will be increasingly difficult for managements to secure pay settlements that make any kind of sense. We thus appear to be reaching a stage where—short of some fresh initiative—there is a barrier to further substantial reductions in pay settlements, and thus in the level of inflation.

6. There has been considerable discussion in various quarters on a possible prices and incomes freeze, followed by a statutory prices and incomes policy, or alternatively a voluntary prices and incomes policy agreed between the CBI and the TUC, with or without Government help. To judge from past experience the effects of a statutory prices and incomes policy on companies' profits and liquidity could only be detrimental, while the chances of such a policy having a noticeable effect on incomes would be small—except perhaps in the very short term. Nevertheless, failing any other change in the situation, Government might well come under very strong pressure to take such a step.

7. The dilemma facing both Government and industry is plain enough. We have endured years of sluggish growth, inadequate profitability and indifferent prospects for investment. The earlier straitjacket was the balance of payments: the recent and present one is violent cost inflation. The effects of the measures contained in the April Budget have yet to come through, but it now looks very questionable whether — with inflation on its present course—they will be sufficient in themselves to avert a deepening recession. Yet we fail to see how any responsible Government could take the risk of further stimulus to demand without some stronger hope of containing inflation.

8. At this time we see no early possibility of obtaining agreement from the trade union movement to limit pay claims in the present inflationary climate.

9. We have therefore been considering against this background whther any initiative could be taken by the CBI which could improve the prospects for industry's profitability in the medium and longer term, while at the same time introducing a factor into the situation which could turn down the rate of inflation.

10. We believe that the situation described in this paper can best be met by an offer by industry of a voluntary limitation on price increases over the next 12 months if Government decides to reflate the economy now to an extent and by methods which would justify such a policy.

1. We advocate this course of action because we believe it to be to the advantage of industry for the following reasons:

a. The effects of increased volume of output would in many cases help to improve industry's capacity utilisation and profitability.

b. The proposal is not conditional on prior agreement with the trade union movement.

c. The rate of inflation would be gradually turned back, and thus the capacity of companies to resist inflationary pay claims would be strengthened.

d. The effect on investment intentions of the expectation of lower rather than higher future inflation could be significant.

12. For such an initiative to carry credibility with Government, trade union members and the public, it will have to be as specific as possible.

13. The pricing policies of public sector enterprises would of course need to be subject to the same restraint as that adopted by the private sector.

14. It is a corollary of the proposal that employers in both the public and private sectors maintain, and indeed strengthen, the existing policy of resisting as firmly as possible excessive pay settlements, which in our view have been the main cause of the present inflation. Indeed we would expect a positive response to this initiative from the trade unions by their urging greater moderation in pay settlements.

15. We fully realise the difficulties and the risks inherent in these proposals. We also realise that the circumstances of price/cost relationship vary in degree and kind from one member company to another. On the other hand, we have increasingly come to the view that—failing some breakthrough such as this—the difficulties and the risks facing us all are likely to increase rather than diminish.

PART II

16. At its meeting on July 15th—

a. Council was informed that leading wholesalers and retailers, whose cooperation in this initiative had been sought, had agreed to do their utmost to minimise price increases and to ensure that the benefits of the CBI initiative were passed on to the general public;

b. Spokesmen for the public sector enterprises informed Council that they endorsed this initiative and wished to respond favourably to it in terms of their own policies;

c. Council endorsed the policy recommended in Part I of this memorandum and subject to an adequate response from Government, authorised the president to seek price restraint undertakings from the 200 largest private sector members of the CBI and to seek general support for the policy from all members of CBI.

17. The undertaking is attached hereto.

18. The CBI initiative and in particular the undertaking and notes have been communicated to Government. The Department of Trade and Industry have pointed out that the undertaking could be registrable under the Restrictive Trade Practices Acts. In order to meet this point, following the Chancellor's announcement the Department wrote formally to request members of the CBI to agree to restrict price increases on the lines of the undertaking. They also informed CBI that, in so far as such agreement (which would be constituted by signature of the undertaking) and any recommendations by trade association members to their members to support the CBI initiative would have been registrable under the Restrictive Trade Practices Acts, they would be exempted by Order of the Secretary of State. It will be a condition of the Order that the names of signatories of the undertaking and of trade associations making recommendations will be lodged with the Registrar of Restrictive Practices at whose offices they will be open to public inspection.

Company Meeting

THE TRUSTEES CORPORATION, LIMITED

Lord Tangley's Review

The Eighty-Third Annual General Meeting was held on 27th July, at Winchester House, E.C.2. The Right Honourable Lord Tangley, K.B.E., LL.D., the Chairman, in the course of his speech said:—

Gross Revenue for the year of £1,548,000 shows an increase of £21,000 over the previous year. This is not, however, a true comparison as the previous year's figure included a sum of £31,000 directly attributable to the Dollar Loan, which was repaid in September, 1969. Of this sum, £25,000 was income from Securities sold to effect repayment, and £6,000 was from the Bank deposit interest earned on the proceeds of such sales pending the repayment. If for purposes of comparison, therefore, these two items are excluded, it will be seen that the gross revenue has in fact increased by over £52,000.

The figure of £16,000 from additional gross income from double taxation relief is similar to that received for last year and it is not possible to forecast what this amount will be for the coming year.

Trustee and Other fees show a slight increase of some £1,400.

I would like to remind you that one of the objects for which the Corporation was founded in 1887 was to act as an executor of wills and a trustee of settlements. It was, in fact, the first corporate body formed to do this work. These services are still available, in addition to which we are able to undertake the full management of a person's affairs including taxation and estate planning advice which can in these days be of considerable benefit to the individual and his family. If you wish to have details of any of these services you should apply to Mr. Mercer, the Manager of our Trustee Department, who succeeded Mr. Laing, in November of last year.

Administration Expenses are up by £14,000, but due to the saving in interest charges on the Dollar Loan, there is an overall reduction in our Expenses of £11,000. The Revenue before taxation amounted to £1,304,000, an increase over the year of £32,000.

The taxation charge is £19,000 less than for the previous year. This saving in taxation is almost entirely due to the two reductions in the rate of Corporation tax and to the relief accruing from the consequent over-provisions made in the two prior years.

After these deductions the Net Revenue amounts to £1,227,846, an increase of £50,934, or 4.3%.

An interim dividend of 2.50p on the Ordinary Shares was paid in February last and a final dividend of 4.375p is now recommended, making 6.875p, or, as we used to say, 27½% for the year. By so doing, we are pleased to maintain our record of an increased distribution each year.

Soundly Based Portfolio

The Value of Investments at 31st May last stood at over £41½ million, an increase on the year of nearly 30 per cent. The comparable percentage changes of various indices are shown in the Report and Accounts. I think you will agree that from a comparison of these figures the portfolio must be a soundly based one.

As previously announced, it is proposed to issue to Ordinary Shareholders one new Ordinary Share of 25p for each Ordinary Share held. The balance of Capital Reserve required for this operation of £3,679,556 has been obtained from a writing-up of the book value of certain of the Corporation's investments. In all cases the new book cost of such investments is no more than 35 per cent of the Market Value at 31st May, 1971.

I here wish to offer a comment for which I make no apology for having mentioned it elsewhere recently. I feel strongly that Investment Trusts should not suffer the burden of Capital Gains Tax and I sincerely hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his next budget will abolish these provisions. Furthermore, I would wish that the requirement to surrender 25 per cent of the Dollar Premium when changing investments to which it applies will also be reviewed. It is a restriction which tends to inhibit the management of an investment portfolio. Investment Trusts over the years have made a valuable contribution to the foreign exchange brought in to this country and it is to be hoped that they will soon be completely free to fulfil this role once again.

Current Outlook

We have recently made an estimate of our income for the current year and I feel confident that we shall at least maintain the amount that is now being distributed to our shareholders. I should, of course, point out that the proposed capitalisation of reserves, which I have already mentioned, will have the effect of halving the amount of dividend per share, that is, an amount of 3.4375p per share, or 13¾%, for next year, would be the equivalent of this year's distribution.

The Report and Accounts were adopted and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting the one-for-one scrip issue was approved.

Poseidon mine to go ahead

Poseidon has signed an agreement with the Western Australian Government to bring its Mount Windarra nickel mine into production at a cost of more than $A55 millions. The company would not give any details of the sales contracts or financing proposals.

It will not be selling any untreated ore. The chairman, Mr T. A. Hutton, said he could not answer any questions about sales contracts, as they were related to the question of finance.

Discussions and negotiations were taking place with other companies. He said he was confident that at least one offer would be received within the next few days.

Some discussions hinge on further upgrading of mineral reserves. The company has until the year-end to make its detailed development plans known to the Government and has 10 years in which to investigate the construction of a nickel smelter.

Mr Hutton said preliminary feasibility studies had already been started.

The company has also had talks with Union Oil Co., and Hanna Homestake and other companies with nickel finds in the Windarra-Laverton district on the possibility of sharing infrastructure costs and other facilities.

Under the agreement signed yesterday Poseidon will pay half the cost of a 68-mile road linking the mine site with the Kalgoorlie-Leonora road. The company will also pay the full cost of about $A4 millions for upgrading the 147-mile narrow-guage railway from Malcolm to Kalgoorlie.

Poseidon's ore initially will be concentrated at the Lake View and Star Plant at Fimiston near Kalgoorlie, but it is intended eventually to build a concentrating plant at Windarra.

New ship record in spite of slump

Warnings about the depressed state of the freight market are given in shipbuilding returns, issued today, which show that a record number of ships are being built throughout the world.

The returns, given by Lloyd's Register, show that in the second quarter of 1971 1,950 merchant ships of 22,196,123 tons gross were under construction throughout the world—152,612 tons more than the last quarter. This was the sixth consecutive quarterly increase and the highest recorded.

There were 2,255 ships on order but not yet started totalling 61,490,552 tons gross—1,135,224 tons more than the last quarter and again a record.

The Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association says that at first sight the intake of orders for British shipbuilding firms looks reasonably good, but it warns in its report that most of the tonnage is accounted for by a contract for five large tankers placed with Harland and Wolff in Belfast. "Without these ships, the intake of fresh work would have been very low indeed," it states.

Uncertainties over credit in the earlier part of the year, coupled with the effect of the removal of investment grants towards the end of 1970, are blamed.

More recently, says the report, there has been a significant downward trend in the freight market and therefore a drop in contracting for new ships. But long-term forecasts suggest there will be an overall growth.

However, with world shipbuilding capacity being expanded, there is little likelihood of any easing of competition. Lloyd's reports that bulk carrier tonnage completed was the highest since December, 1967, and tanker tonnage launched was the second highest recorded.

Although output figures for general cargo tonnage remain high, the report says, the prospect of the addition of a further 6,500,000 tons of conventional tonnage to the world fleet during the next two or three years "cannot be encouraging news to companies severely affected by the currently depressed freight market."

Lloyd's figures show that Japan leads the shipbuilding stakes, with a total tonnage on order books of 32,705,045. Great Britain and Northern Ireland are fifth, with 5,417,889 tons on order books—a jump of 441,133 tons.

SRNA figures show that the industry's total order book—excluding naval work—on June 30, stood at 305 ships of 5,154,000 tons gross, with an estimated current value of £729 millions.

During the second quarter, British yards secured orders for 25 merchant ships of 745,000 tons gross. This, with 10 ships of 123,000 tons gross in the first quarter, makes 35 merchant ships of 868,000 tons gross for the first six months of the year.

Ships for overseas registration accounted for 20.3 per cent of the tonnage booked during the second quarter.

Lloyd's Register statistics differ from SRNA gross tonnage figures because the latter include only contracts which have been finalised and reported to the association. Lloyd's figures do not include China or the USSR.

Wells Fargo to operate in London

Wells Fargo Bank is planning to set up a merchant bank—Wells Fargo Limited—in London. Subject to final approval by regulatory authorities, it will begin operations in March, 1972.

Mr Robert N. Bee, senior vice president in charge of Wells Fargo Bank's international operations, said the London operation, which will be 100 per cent owned by Wells Fargo Bank, will engage in all types of merchant banking.

It will work in sterling, Eurodollars, and other Euro-currencies to meet the short, medium, and long-term credit requirements of multi-national corporations.

Fixed and floating interest rate loans, debt underwriting, private placements, and investment counselling will also be among the services the new bank will provide, Mr Bee said.

UK to take more cotton

Pakistan's cotton textile exports to Great Britain will rise to more than 120 million yards a year from the current 80 million yards, following the withdrawal of a British quota system next January, the All Pakistan Textile Mills Association said.

Pakistan's annual textile exports total 400 million yards.

Company news briefs

Final results

RFD Group: 6¾ pc making 10 (same). Pre-tax profit £327,488 (£30,718), tax £138,348 (£153,926).

F. S. Ratcliffe Industries: 17½ pc making 22½ (same). Net profit £59,428 (£76,936) after tax of £42,500 (£71,500).

Bids and deals

British Ropes has received orders worth over £1 millions from Standard Telephones and Cables for Dyform special steel strand to be used in two new transatlantic telephone cables, one between Canada and UK, the second between Brazil and the Canary Islands.

Seafield Amalgamated Rubber's offer for Sungei Rinching Rubber Estates declared unconditional. Seafield now owns 77 per cent of Rinching.

Points from reports

Moorgate Investment: Chairman says directors are confident they will at least be able to maintain dividend for current year at increased level of 8 per cent.

Saker's Finance and Investment Corporation: Chairman says it is anticipated that results for first six months will be lower than for same period last year.

Reardon Smith Line: Chairman says that in spite of depressed freight market, forward fixtures should enable a not-too-unsatisfactory trading result for current year, but a continuance of present serious state of market must necessarily show a substantial reduction in profit level.

FMC: Chairman, Sir John Stratton, satisfied that company can obtain a greater share of home market and enlarge export trade. Advance made in bacon and manufactured products field should be maintained and he expects the poultry enterprise to have a better year and that by-products division will make further significant contribution to profit.

Interim results

City Offices: 6 pc (5) paid September 30. Pre-tax profit £213,948 (£179,072).

Pride and Clarke: 9 pc (8).

Broadstone Investment Trust: 6 pc (same).

Business changes

Bank of London and South America: Mr D. G. Mitchell appointed chairman; Mr E. Y. Whittle appointed deputy chairman; Mr R. S. Woodward appointed a director.

W. and J. Sagar (Holdings): Mr M. Bennett has joined board; Mr A. Kershman and Mr N. D. Hamper have resigned from board.

Mitchell Construction Holdings: Mr Roland Bird to join board.

Record first half gain by Atlas Stone group

Record first half profits and a two points increase to 12 per cent in the interim dividend come from Atlas Stone. A 27 per cent rise to £2,483,304 in the turnover produced a 47 per cent jump to £165,587 in the pre-tax profit in the six months to April 30.

The group is still doing well. Current demand for its products is said to be "most encouraging" and the level of activity in the first six months is being maintained. The directors expect that the pre-tax profit for 1970-71 will exceed £425,000, against £342,000 for 1969-70. They plan a one-for-five rights issue at a price of 133p a share.

Bath & Portland resumes interims

The Bath and Portland Group, which stopped paying interim dividends in 1969, resumes them with a payment of 2½ per cent on account of 1970-71. Shareholders received a single dividend of 7½ per cent for 1969-7.

Pre-tax profit leaped from £114,828 to £191,061 in the six months to April 30 in spite of a drop from £16.5 millions to £15.04 millions in sales. The directors say that second half profits are expected to be not less than those for 1970 "and could well be more." They add that liquidity is being steadily improved and that facilities are becoming available for necessary development.

Berry Wiggins profit up 300 pc

A one-point increase to 4 per cent in the interim dividend of Berry Wiggins, the oil refinery, is backed by a leap from £48,000 to £195,000 in pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30.

The profit increase was indicated in the chairman's statement with the 1970 accounts. Profit for the second half is unlikely to reach the figure for the first six months owing to the increased cost of crude oil. But it is still believed that the result for the whole of 1971 will be better than in the previous year.

Artagen interim raised to 6 pc

Further progress is reported by Artagen Properties which is raising its interim dividend from 5½ to 6 per cent.

Pre-tax profit increased from £625,000 to £655,000 in the six months to June 30 after transferring estimated holding costs of £80,000 (£33,000) to overseas developments. Allowing for a £232,000 (£260,000 tax charge, net profit has improved from £365,000 to £423,000.

Renison reports profit decline

Consolidated Gold Fields of Australia yesterday announced that its 47.8 per cent-owned mine, Renison, for the year ended June 30, had a net profit of $A1,302,669, down from $2,003,954 a year earlier.

The total dividend was 30 cents per share for the year, down from 35 cents. Total ore treated was 403,555 tons, up from 399,205 tons, with a tin concentrate content of 3,021 tons, up from 2,812 tons. The other major shareholder in Renison is Mount Lyell Mining and Railway at 44 per cent.

SIH forms new holding company

Shipping Industrial Holdings is transferring all the shares of its insurance underwriting interests to a new holding company, Landel Insurance Holdings. The interests concerened are the three insurance companies, the Dominion Insurance, British Merchants Insurance, and the Trident Insurance, underwriting agencies in the UK and US, and the Roy J. M. Merrett Underwriting Agency companies.

It is intended, in due course, to merge Dominion Insurance and British Merchants Insurance, now that Shipping Industrial Holdings has acquired the minority shareholding, into one insurance company under the name of the Dominion Insurance. Trident Insurance will continue to operate as a separate company.

Westdock Group passes dividend

Westdock Group, the Hull-based manufacturer of commercial glasshouses, has passed its dividend for 1970 after moving deeply into the red.

The group report a loss of £93,318, against a pre-tax profit of £81,525 the previous year when a dividend of 13 per cent was declared.

The board says the result was affected by the continued increase in the cost of raw materials at a time of a decreasing volume of work in the horticultural industry, and the initial and development costs of the system building side of the group's activities, together with expenditure associated with the move to a new factory.

Time Recording raises payout

Shareholders of International Time Recording Holdings can look forward to a 2½ points lift in their dividend this year. The interim is being raised from 6⅔ per cent to 8 per cent and the directors forecast a total of 20 per cent, against 17½ per cent for the full year.

The increased dividend contrasts with a drop from £154,843 to £137,405 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30. Turnover of the main subsidiary slightly declined in the first half, but while trading conditions continue to be difficult at home and in the US, the directors anticipate that the concessions announced in the Mini-Budget will have a favourable influence. They also point out that conditions in the US have shown a "marked improvement" in recent months.

The indications are that the company will make up the leeway in the second half. While costs have continued to rise, price adjustments are being made to maintain margins.

Berisfords ahead 70 pc at mid year

Berisfords, the Congleton manufacturer of ribbons, trimmings and woven labels, which appears to be heading for a big profit recovery this year, is raising its interim dividend from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent. Already a 15.5 per cent increase to £1,406,000 in sales has produced a first half jump of 70 per cent to £190,000 in pre-tax profit.

In a comment on the figures, the chairman reports that the sales increase stemmed from better trading in most departments and especially in products from the new factories at Buglawton Park where initial costs of the installation of plant and machinery have now been met.

Business is showing a steady improvement and directors view the future with confidence. They intend to at least maintain a 12½ per cent total dividend and if trade continues as at present expect to pay more.

'Head' quoted

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, yesterday became the first securities company to have its shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The ticker symbol for Merrill Lynch is 'Mer.'

NATIONAL CARBONISING COMPANY LIMITED

"In every section of our affairs we see opportunities for development . . ."

Hon. E. D. G. Davies (Chairman) reporting to Shareholders

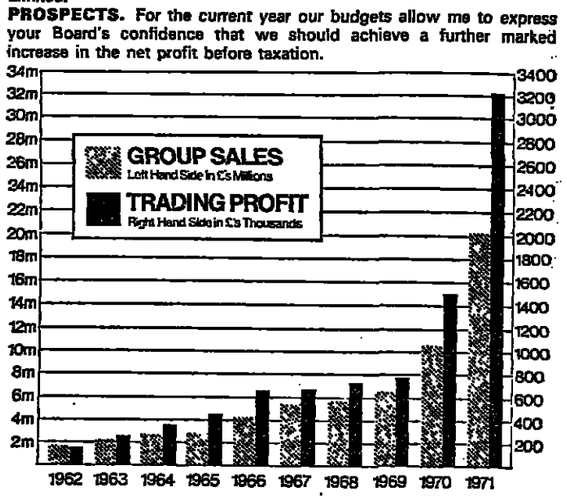
It is a privilege to review another successful year. Complemented by the additional acquisition of the Barrow Barnsley Company, we have, as a Group, achieved our targets. In February, when announcing the interim dividend and scrip issue, the Directors forecast a level of profit before tax which was achieved (pre-tax profits amounted to £2,059,431 against £881,809). A final dividend of 20% is maintained on the increased capital making 30% for the year.

Much time has been spent re-organising our Management structures, consolidating the enlarged Group and preparing for the future. In every section of our affairs, we see opportunities for development and for investment to give improved use of, and thus return from, our assets.

CARBONISING. A strong demand for both hard coke and Rexco continued for most of the year. Our plants have operated satisfactorily throughout the year. During the fourth quarter the new RIC retorts at Ollerton achieved the full budgeted tonnages. Our Snibston Plant should commence production this August.

OTHER ACTIVITIES. The results of NCC Plant & Transport Ltd.—whose activities include our road/rail Bulkliner containerised service—proved disappointing but the current year should show a significant improvement. Scotts of Nottingham Limited, acquired at the year-end, fulfilled our expectations. Progress was maintained by NCC (Engineers) Limited.

PROSPECTS. For the current year our budgets allow me to express your Board's confidence that we should achieve a further marked increase in the net profit before taxation.



NCC REXCO GROUP

Chesterfield Properties Limited

"AS FORECAST, 1970 TURNED OUT TO BE A SUCCESSFUL YEAR".

The following are salient points from the circulated statement of Mr. P. L. Eynon, F.C.A. (Chairman):

★ Net profit after tax up by 25% to £365,173.

★ Total dividend for 1970 14% (12·65%).

★ Shopping centre at Merthyr Tydfil opened in September and developments continue to make progress including new continental projects.

★ Office lease bought in at Wingate House, building to be relet after modernisation.

★ 1971 results will approximate to 1970. Together with reversions and income from current developments, the future programme will assure growth through the 1970's.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, 38 Curzon Street, London, W.1.

DALTON, BARTON

Interim Report for Half-year ended 30th June, 1971.

	6 months to 30th. June, 1971 (unaudited) £	6 months to 30th. June, 1970 £
Profit before taxation	819,830	504,507
Taxation	344,000	232,000
Available for distribution	475,830	272,507
Dividend declared....9%(7.3% a)	165,825	122,000
Profit to be added to reserves	310,005	150,507
Net Earnings per 50p Share	12.9p (b)	8.1p (a)

(a) Adjusted for 1 for 10 Capitalisation issue in June, 1971.

(b) Taking into account the issue of 330,000 shares in July, 1971 to various Institutions who exercised subscription rights under an Agreement of July, 1969.

The Interim Dividend of 9% has been declared payable on the 27th. August, 1971 to Shareholders on the register at the close of business on the 5th. August, 1971.

db DALTON, BARTON Securities Limited
Hyde Park House, 60 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. 01-235 8686

MERCHANT BANKERS

MARKET REPORT

Broad advance in share prices

Share prices scored a broad advance on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, helped on their way by indications that the motor trade has already enjoyed a marked increase in business since the Chancellor's Mini-Budget, just over a week ago.

Motor distributors, of course, came in for a good deal of support, though demand was by no means confined to this sector. Leading shares were in buoyant mood, with the institutions keen buyers in the pre-lunch period.

Although business became more of a two-way nature thereafter, best levels were fully maintained in most cases. Banks were also surging ahead again as excellent half-time figures from National Westminster rounded-off a bumper dividend season.

Gilts, by contrast, passed an extremely slack day's trade. Nevertheless, some longer-dated loans managed to recoup another ¼ or ½ of Friday's sharp falls. The "Financial Times" index was up 5.2 at 413.2, a new peak for the year. The previous high was 0.1 lower after last week's Mini-Budget.

Industrial leaders finished with widespread gains ranging to around 8p. Gains were plentiful in the engineering sector, but shipbuilders turned off pending a Government statement about the future of Upper Clyde. John Brown, for example, eased 2p to 135p.

Shipping shares made good progress, though gains were often exaggerated by acute shortage of stock.

The motor group drew fresh encouragement from the news of rocketing car sales. Henlys led the way with a 5½p spurt to 133p.

Bank shares extended recent sharp gains by as much as 20p a time as National Westminster completed a quartet of higher profits and bigger dividends. National Westminster, themselves, climbed to 633p before easing back to 620p for a fresh rise of 8p.

Kaffirs reflected the higher bullion price, but Australians lacked direction in idle conditions. Buying ahead of next Thursday's interim lifted Shell 7p to 424p in firm oils.

The number of bargains marked totalled 12,897 compared with 14,220 on Monday and 15,909 the previous Tuesday.

'Slubbers' investment pays off

"Slubbers" — the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association — is expecting to further improve its position this year.

Mr G. A. Spencer, the chairman, says in his annual report: "We have progressed significantly during the last quarter with the major expansion programme of merchanting and commission dyeing crimped polyester yarns, following the termination of our agreement with Qualitex."

The improved position anticipated is now coming to fruition and the company is deriving the benefit of owning and operating its own plant and machinery for the dyeing and winding of crimped yarns for the expanding knitting industry, he adds. Improvements in the merchanting of regular and high bulk acrylics have continued throughout the year and the board is confident that sales will further increase during the coming months.

In spite of the depression in the Yorkshire wool trade — one of the firm's branches was closed in the West Riding — "we have been able to maintain a viable operation in the top-dyeing field, based chiefly on our coloured top operation."

The timber and manufacturing group units in Hampshire have improved their position through higher timber company sales and achieving better market penetration in the South for the "Mayfair" range of kitchen units. Mr Spencer describes the general climate in the building trade as "more promising," and this is reflected in improved order books.

The company's other diversified interests have been closely reappraised, particularly those which are now losing money. Steps are now being taken to dispose of these subsidiary companies. "Not only should the sale of these loss-making activities ultimately affect profits, but it will also enable the management to concentrate its full energies on the growing textile and timber group."

"Slubbers" turnover for the year ended March 31 was only marginally higher, but pretax profit increased from £107,253 to £150,626. The board is recommending a dividend of 3¼ per cent, compared with 2½ last time.

Potential in maize crop

Grain maize could provide farmers in South and East England with a cash crop of "considerable potential," and marketing advantages says a report issued yesterday by the Home Grown Cereals Authority.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 6
Settlement: August 17

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

Svgs		do 5 83	74½ +½
3 65-75	89⅞ -1/16	Treas 9 84	98 -½
Treas		Gas 9 90-93	45⅞ +1½
6½ 78	97⅞ -⅛	Treas 8¾ 97	[illegible]
Elec		do6¾ 93-96	77⅞ +1½
3 74-77	87¾ +1/16	Fdg	
Treas		2½ 99-04	43⅞ +1½
4 75-77	87¾ +1/16	Treas	
Exchr		5½ 08-12	84⅞ +1½
5 76-78	90⅞ +1½	Cons 4	45⅞
Elec		War 3½	38⅞ +½
4½ 74-79	84⅞	Conv 3½ 61	29⅞ +½
do3½ 76-79	78⅞ +1½	Conv 3½	32⅞ +½
Treas		Treas 2½	27⅞ +½
3½ 77-80	77⅞ +1½	Conv 6 ½ 1001	
Fdg		Gas 4 69-72	97⅞
5½ 81-84	83⅞ +1½	Elec	
Treas		3 68-73	93 11/16 -1/16
3 78-80	55⅞	Treas	
Treas		Conv 3½ 74	37⅞ -1/16
3 80-90	53⅞ +⅞		
Fdg 4 88-90	88		

CORPS & BOARDS

Birm		LCC	
5½ 74-76	91⅞	3½ 68-72	92⅞ -½
6½ 75-77	98½ +½	do 3 80-83	75½ +⅛
Bri		do 6 72	89⅞
3½ 74-76	90⅞ +½	do 6 75-78	89½ +½
do 7 74-7	96½ +½	M.C 2	30⅞
Corp Lon		do3½ 74-76	91½
9½	102⅞	do 6 77-84	97½
GLC 6½ 76	95⅞	MWB	56½
do 9½ 82	108½	Middx	
Lpool		6½ 73-77	93½ +½
3½ 70-72	91	N of S H	
do3½ 71-73	95⅞	3½ 77-80	73½
do5½ 76-78	89½ +½	PLA 6½ 72	97
do 7 76-77	98½ +½	Ind 7½ 81-83	88

FOREIGN

B Paris	30	Int'rom	30
Bayer	191½	Mont Ed	54
CF Saez	30	Sn Vlsc	130
Ermen	191½ -½	T'ex	230
Honda	170	VW	223½

DOMINION & COLONIAL

Aus		4 76-78	73½
2½ 70-73	83½ -½	do 6 78-80	87
do3½ 76-79	83½	do 7½ 82-86	88
do 5½ 81-82	82 -½	S Rhod	
do 6 84-86	94½	2½ 63-78	49 -2
E. Af		Zam	
3½ 77-82	77½	7½ 77-79	90½
NZ 3½ 81-4	61		

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Alum'n	102½ -½	Imp Oil	127½ -½
A T & T	223½ -½	Int Nic	171½ -½
B M'tral	195 -10	M'ser Fe	365 -5
B Nova s	1215 -20	NY P Tel	280
Beth Stl	117½ -½	Pac Tel	117½ -⅛
Brascan	10 -½	Price	210
Ca Imp Bk	1155 -12	R R of C	1210 -18
Ca Pac	221½ -½	Shell	237½ -½
Ch'dor	147½ -½	St'nd Oil	404½ -½
Con Bath	415 -15	Tr Can Bk	1295 -2
Cr Zell	127½ -½	US Stl	137½ -½
Ford	357½ -½	Walmt	121½ -½
Gen'l'e	89½ -⅛	W'th	241½ -½
Gulf Oil	152½	SE Hat premium on United States and Canadian stocks 22½ pc based on US rate of $2.4182 and Canadian rate of $2.4852.	
H Sidd Ca	120 -5		
H'iger	303½ -½		
H'don B	265 -20		
H'don O-G	22½ -½		
IBM	151 -3		

BANKS & HP

Alex Dis	330 +5	Lloyds	618 +19
ANZB	381 +11	Lloyds&Sec	102 -1
Bk Int	380	Merc Cr	184 +1
ENSW	240 +5	Merc Sec	300 -5
B'clys	615 +12	Midland	334 +6
Brit Ship	300 -10	Min Ass	67½ +½
Cater B	205 -5	Mntgu Tst	102
Chthse GP	74½ -1	Nat Cm	148 +2
Com Aus	110 -1	Nat'l Cit	279 +10
D Barton	270 +22	Nat West	620 +8
Fst Nat	222 +2	Neville	76 +2
Ger & Natl	270	Rea Bros	205
Gill Dr	260	Schdrs	550 +5
G'mbrov	308	Singer & F	220 -2
Hill Sm	116 -3	S Walker	295 +6
Hodge GP	21½ -½	Stand Chtd	333 +3
H'kong	112½	Tr'ph Inv	237 -2
Keyser	432½	Un Dis	235 +5
Kr & S	225	UDT	198 +2
Kirkwst	120	Wagon F	132
L.B.I.	340 -2	Wes Cntl	72 -1

BREWERIES

Allied	127	Sandmn	158 +2
A B Matt	30 +1	Sc New	428 +5
Bass Ch	127	Seager E	11 +1
Boddington	115 -1	SA Brew	894 +1½
Brw Matt	222 +1	SA Dist	133
Burtonwood	68	T'chers	228
Courage	126	Tollmch	132 +2
D'fiers	157	Truman	418 +7
Greenll	160 +1	Vaux	245 -2
Guess	167 +6	Wncy M	115½ -½
Higsons	118	Wthrd 'A'	71½ +½
IDV	71 -2	Wthr 'B'	

BUILDING & PAINTS

Amey	86 +1	Laing A	118 +2
A P Cem	333 -1	Lead Ind	121 +2
At Stone	118 -4	Ley Pat	52 -2
Bmbrgers	88	F J Lilley	78 +2
Bardoln	22½ +1½	Lummer	13
Barton	62 -1	L. Brick	85½ -½
Bth & Pild	39 -½	Macphrsn	37 -1
Bns Bly	27	Marnet J	235 +22
Bmd'N	36	Mallzus	67
Bovis	187 +5	Mchwiel	256 +6
Dalcholm	24	Marley	101 +1½
Dr Tar Pd	31	Mitch Con	242 +1
Bryant	61	Mowlem	105
BPB Ind	163	Stha. Dts.	218 +3
Brown Jhn	66	Nrwn Con	114
Brns Ands	41	Page Jhn	132 +2
Bprt Bld	120	Pkns L	145 +1
Chusmn	23	Phoenix	65
C'rrete	75	Press Wm	47
Costain	164 +1	Rds MxC	129½ -½
H Cos	73 +1	Redland H.	99½
Davis	9	Reed Milk	12
D. Smith	41	Rshbrold	77
Dew G.	82	Raby PC	152½
Dick E.	72	SGB	178
E Cables	172	Sandhrs	80
Fairclgh	215 +2	Staffs Potts	143
Feb (GB)	46 +3	Stummers	60
Finlan, J.	90	Tarmac	246
Fram	73½	Tylor Wd	308
Fr'wth	297	Tunnl CB	182 +2
W J Gisp	71 +1	Turriff	56 -6
A. Gunn	138	Twyfds	111 -1½
HAT Gp	74 -1½	Val de Tr	171
Hlsgrn Hth	184 +3	Vale, Thos	39
Int Pnt	158	Hvd-Wilms	48
Intl Tmbr	136	Wimpey	165 +2
Kt	139		
Lafrg	452		

CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

Al Spis	260 +4	Gldn Egr	118 +2
Anglian Fds	47	Gnd Met	182 -1
Angus Sk	42 +2	Im. Tob	97 +4½
Ass Bis	394 +2	Int Stores	60½ +1
A B Food	571½ +1	Lennons	117
A Dairies	286	Lds Bak'n	14
Ass Fish	49½ +1	Lyons A	104 +2
Ass Fds	112	Mbrs Gtn	112½ -1
Ass Brit	288 +5	M'nards	265
Avana Gp	11½ -½	Nthrn Drs	114
Basset	163	Nur & Pen	171 +1
BAT	284	Pk Cake	10½ +½
Bakers	75	Price'S	53
Berisford	114	Rank-Hov	138
Bovril	391 +2	Rktt Col	238 +1
Br Ser	179 +2	R'tnrs	295 -7
Brit Vendng	73	Savoy	250
Brkc Bd B	76½ +1	SR Hldgs	47½ +1
Cavnhm Fd	89 -1	Spillers	45
Carr's B	270	Tlc Lyle	149 +2
Dan Ben	152 +1	Tcco	23 +½
De Vere	154 +3	Tob Secs	175
Dunhill	117 +1	do defd	564
Fitch L	85½ +½	Tst Hses	123 +2
FMC	58 +2	Unigate	116½ +3½
G'flsher	141 +2	Utd Bisc	265
		Wrights	44

CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

Alb Wlsn	23½	Laporte	186
Anchor	77	Lap'te	107 +5
Ashe Ch	49	McBride R	82
Brooklyn	49	Rwt'n Pt	66
Coalite	87	Storey Br	43½
Fisons	204	Sturge	76
Fordath	123 -2	Willcs Fr	22 -2
Greef-Ch	52½	Yorks Chm	195
ICI	326 +10		

CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

Anglia	128 +14	Grnds A	236 +1
ATV A	179 +2	Trident	56½

PROPERTY & TRUSTS

Alnce Pr	93 +½	Ind Gen	128 +½
Alnce Tr	215 +1	Jessel Secs	270 +10
Artagen	112	Lnd Secs	183½ +1
Ashbourne	28 +1	Ldn Mr S	103½ -½
Ashdan	122	Mers Inv	56½ +1
Atlas	18	Mkt Est	188 +1½
Beaver	189½ +3½	Mnt. View	27
Bickly	148 +½	Omnium	128
Br Assets	81	P'chey	92½ +½
Br Land	141 -½	S Pearson	242 +2
Brixton E	142	Premier	121 +1
Chle Wire	147 +1	Prp Rev	158
Cap Coun	94 +½	Raglan	11 -1½
Carliol Inv	198 +2	Robeco	255 -2
Cr Dist	165	Rolinco	285 -1
Cstlnw	71½	St Mins	291 +4
Chstld	118	Sc Met	112
City Ctry	23	Secnd Cons	257 -1
Clydle	82 +½	Slough E	83½
Daejan	634	Star (GB)	187½ +1
Dalgety	166 +5	Sterng Gear	238
Edgr Inv	176 +8	Sunley S	172
Estates	148	Tn & Cty	112½ +½
Fore St Inv	121½	Tn & Com	127 -½
Globe	149	Trdgr Hse	118 -½
Gerr Sicks	141	Trfd Pk	72
Gt Prtlnd	229 +2	Union Cm	118½ +1½
Hmsn A	438 +8	Utd Bl P	216
Hslmre	117½ +½	Webb J	12½
P Hlls	165½	Weltnuter	52 +1½
Wm Hill	39 +1	Wd Hall	93 -½

RUBBER & TEA

Assam At	29	H L Rbr	32 -1½
Assam Fr	50	Jokai	44
Ceylon	116	Jorrht	69 -2
C Tea Ld	22½	Kusha	12
Dooars	2 -½	Ldn Asia	42½ -½
Empire	4	Luiruva	58
Finlay	242	Malayan	12½ -½
Gld Central	2	Pilling	39½ -½
Gld Hope	38½ -½	Sedgfd	41
Guthrie	208 -2	Sindrd Tea	43 +1
Harrgs Tst	23½	Wstn Tea	50

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

Aaronson	312 +7	Bbl Huds'n	78½
Adv Hlt	91½	BC Gas	461 +1
Adv Lav	54	Inchcape	366 -2
Agar Crs	8 +½	Is Cot Chis	22 +2
Airfix	69	Jd. Ser	72
Allnce	16½	JL'L	318 -8
A E Telfs	41½	Jepes	94
Alwyn Hrn	44 +1	J'tique	171½
A D Int	88	Jnsn Mth	28 +5
Am Metal	157	Jos Neph	325
Armitage S	87 -1	K'col	88 -1
Ault Wlc	31½ +1½	Kay-Beyan	22 +1
Aston Et	158	L'bert Brth	31 +1
Avon Rbr	228 +1	Lamson	56
AYP	119	Lamd Inv	36 -1
AW Secs	37½	Lawtex	38
B&C Hrs	145½ -½	Lebon	31 +½
Baird W	168	Lesney	86
B D Serv	43	Letraset	35 +5
Barrow H	141 +1½	Lewis A Pt	147
Btn Clarke	140 +2	Linen Hbs	27½
Billit	162 +2	Lindust	24 +1½
Bshaus	515 +2	Lines Br	38
Bellair	28	Lloyds In	53
Berry W	48	L & M In	85 +2
Bibby	58 +2	L & N Sec	71
Bif Ear	58	LEC Intl	102
Billam	28	Low & Br	117 -4
Bldsdlt	16½	Lnt C-P	36 +1
Booker	89½ -1	Marths Ph	80 +1
Bsy & Mks	265 -5	M Tassard	24½ +1½
Brady A	87	Mcr Ship	256 +4
Brit Anzt	47	A Marks	152
BBA	137	Melbr Gp	45½ +½
Br E Tr	113½ +2	Mdn & Frtd	28
Br Match	158 +3½	Mid Cbr	116 +2
Br Oxygen	64½ +2	M'tlov	128
Br Rope	119	Mecar	48 +1
Br Sid	35	Mtch Cttn	28½ -½
Br Vita	285 +2	NuWorld	102½ +1½
Britton	28½	Norcros	31 +6
Brooke Bd	14½	Nortec	32 +1
Brook St	148	Notts Man	250
BTR Leyld	83	Nu-Swift	72½
Butlins	71	Ofrex	150
Bvdsnd Dis	27 -6	Oxley	139½
Cdy-Scbw	87	Ozalid	228
C Abbdn	132 +2	Patons Z	227 +5
Carran H	52 +1	Peck J	35
Carr Inds	115 -4	Phto-M-It	75 +9
Carpet Intl	118 +2	Prklns	87 -1½
Cawoods	136 +1	Pilkingtons	324 +1
Cl & Shd	131	Poptins	26½
Crn Sec	76	Poll Dwf	122½
Chnl Tnl	42	Price	185
Chrts Gar	48	Pr&Pierce	422
Chsh	153	Purle Bros	198
Clover	144	Rhne Ches	36
Comptoy	30 +2	Rank Org	775 +15
Cons Cem	221½	do A	578 +18
Cory W	344	Raticlffs	24
Crtnald	152½ +2	Redfn	111 -2
Crods	327 +5	RFD	54 +1
Cavoos	30	Rhds Bros	48
MY Dart	48	Rckwrd	39 +1
Dwsn Bfs	58	Rjl Woves	164 +4
J H Dennis	17	Rotaflex	84
Dcr Sec	350	Sngrs	148 -2
De La Rue	347 +3	Rbr Regen	38
Dexion	39 -1	Sedgfd Ipr	110
Dnns P 'A'	82	Sdrs Ves	153
Dn Smith	147	Scaife A	181 +4
Drakes	187 +7	Sktchly A	110 +2
Dunlop	149 +2	Smith E	141½ +½
El Ind Sec	12	Smiths Ind	177 +2
Electo	62	GW Spare	118 +1
Ellis & Ev	82	Spr Jackn	150
Esc Ferr	131 +2	Sta Nep	657
Evode Hgs	122	Suits	127 -1
Fairey	209 -2	Siflex	36½ -1
Fn Ars Dv	29½ +½	St'ley	192 -4
Firth Clev	129	Stockinake	117
Fosecro	147	Sumner	11
Fthglll & H	85	Tilling	132½ +½
French T	120	Tillotson	32
Gala Cosm	69	Tmpsn W	19 +2
Gd Ex Rd	16½	Tirey	48 -1
Gatef A	196 +4	Tomkins	21 +1
Gibbons S	44	Tozer K	125 +6
Gill & Dffs	158	Tns & CS	35
Glaxo	287 +2	Trn Dev	91 +1½
Gnnon	181 +1½	T & N	152 +7
GRA Prop	93½ -1½	UK Optel	102
Gmpn Hgs	44½	U'lvr	355 +6
Grvs The	28	Utd NY Ctrs	50 +1½
Grs C Ker	215 -1	Utd Trst	140
Hanson Tst	133	Vnesta	22 +1
Hardy Fn	129 +2	Wadntn B	206 +9
Harrvs	274	Wstn Stnly	4
Harms Ind	44½	Whatlings	6½
Hrs & Shn	61½ +½	Wtcrft	100 +2
Hrvn Crs	863 -5	Wilk Sd	37 -2
Hays Wf	282	do A	46
Hawtn Ind	36	Wndr Spar	74½
Hkng Pent	77	Wstkm Bd	224 +9
Holt Prods	27 +1		

ELECTRICAL & RADIO

Abdrc	21½ +½	Rver A	478
A'rlite	72 +8	Mid Elec	177½ +1
Ald Ins	29	MK Elec	122
AICC	178	MTE Con	42
Bowthrp	43½ -1	Muirh'd	31
BSR	384 +2	Newmark	122
Br Relay	32	Oldham	287
Bpltin	74	Pope Lps	610 -2
Brce-Dn	55	Pulco	22 +2
Crbn El	23	Pvey	115 +3
Cblide	105 +5	Racal	136
Crestnd	107½ +3½	Redif	222 +1
Derco A	155 +5	B'rolle	152 -2
Dia Stylus	121½	Rbn Rds	478
Dnpix	38	T'fsn	182
DK Cblsit	88 +7	Tele Rnfly	338 +2
Drmtnd	37 +2	Thorn A	414 +4
EMI	134	Ultra	38
Et Comps	396 +7	U Sc Hdcs	37
Fi Mchns	36 -2	Ward Gld	150 +1
Fr Rdy	223 +5	Wrat Erk	274 +9
GEC	138 +6	Wkns Mkt	33
Goblin	46 +4		

ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

Acrow 'A'	190	Int Comb	16½
Adwest	158	J Comp Air	127 +1
Allen &	281 -4	Jackson	21½ -½
Am Anth	180 +2	C H Johnson	28
Amal Pwr	38	Kent G	50 +2
Adm Mvr	88 +2	Kbdl Frge	49½
And Force	39	Laird Grp	29½
A-S Hldgs	44	Lake & Elt	106
Ash Lacey	78	Lee A	23½ -½
A B Eng	7	Linreas	36
Ass Eng	80	Lloyd F H	71½ -1
PV	268	Locker T	13½ -½
Avery	138 -2	Martin T	86 +2
Babcock	282 +5	Massey	34 +2
Bkr Perk	77½ +1½	Mth Pitt	21
Bflr Drwn	88	McK'chnie	82
Btn & Sns	62 -2	Mill Box	282
Beech	182	Metalmx	31½
Bstobl	12 -2	Mot Trdr	43 +2
BHD Eng	196	Nedind All	88
Bizmld	114½ +3½	Miles D	98
BSA	32 -2	Mng Sup	162 -2
Bllwd Hdg	92 -1	Mint Brn	71
Berkhse	212	Mgn Cruc	132
Brown J	132 -3	Mrris Hbt	42
Bttrfld-Hy	28	Nymcd	115
Capr-Neil	22½ +½	Newton Chr	71
Card Clks	33½	Nrth M E	18
Cashmore	170	Osborn S	30 +10
Clk Chmn	74½ +1½	Peglers	242 -1
Clrksn Eng	93 +1	E Pickering	140 +1
Cohen G.	87½	Pratt F	34 +4
Cutchc	52	E.H.P.	102½
Cp Allmn	48 +1	Rdmn Hrm	21½ +1½
Darnall	76	Rmld	368 +7
Davy Ash	52	Rlch Wlh	38 +2
Delta Mtl	94 +2	Rstrp Bn	71
Dertnd St	216	Rcrazy E	46
Dnottr	190	Serck	56
Dowtd	38 +1	Shaw F	45 +1
Dct Stls	153 +5	Shbdge	82
Dupont	64 +2	Shl Tpst	76 +4
Edbro Hgs	92 -2	Simon E	172
E Card Cl	23½	Spirax Srco	143
Eva Ind	29	Stanrty	54
Fairbn Lc	15	Stbbt & Pt	35 +1
Fenner	174	St-Platt	64
Fth Brn	155 +7	Swr Bl	29 +2
Fleet	7	Tlr Palister	60
Gskl Chbs	44 +1	Tecal	94 +1½
Gl Eng Ind	60 +4	Triplex	73 +6
J S Gordon	36 -1	TI	444 +10
Glyn Wed	107 +1½	Vckrs	169 +4
Greisg	44	Wagon R	112
Gwd & Bly	47½	Walmsley	100 +2
GKN	414 -1	Wrd T W	329 +9
Hall Eng	100	Wms Wr	42
Hl Mats	107	Wrk Eng	15 -2
Hl Thrmo	63½	Weir Grp	80
Hlmd Wlf	29	Wilmn Eg	42
Harper J	35 -3½	WGI	39
Hbkn Lfts	26 +½	Wlmsse	58½ +1½
Hd Wrton	57	Wlmn Jnsn	18
Hpth Crne	70½ +½	Wrbtn Dle	18 +½
Herbt A	47½ -1½	Wstly-Hls	125
Hpkns Hgn	400	Wdlf Dekns	91½ +2½
Hmpt & M	42½	Wdsd Rxn	27
IMI	78	J Wilkns (C)	39

INSURANCE

Bwrng	445 -5	Pearl	383 -1
Brtnic	270 -2	Phnix	272 +7
Cnmcl Un	464 +14	Pcc Fhs	290 +1
Eagle St	427 +9	Prov Lf A	114 +2
Egty Lw	344 +1	Prudentl	176
Gen Acc	152 +6	Refuge A	355
Gerard B.E.	540 +8	Royal	398 +5
Hmnd	114 -1	Sdrwk Cl	237 +2
Heath	315	Sligrng	345
Howden	147 +2	Sun All	470 +5
Ld Gen	335 +5	Sun Life	169 +1
Ldn M/c	144 +1	Trd Indm	425
Minet	360 +2	Victry	316
Orion	645		

MINING & TIN

AA Corp	360 +2	Nw Brk Hll	495
AA Inv	17½	Nth Bk H	75
Ayrr Hll	88	OPSTF	652 +5
Brklt	38	Pahang	32
Blyvoor	143 +2	Pk Wlmnd	415 +2
Bracken	87	Poseidon	612 +1
B Am Metal	68	Pigdms	186 +2
Bkn Hill P	640 +10	Pres Br	495
Bkn Hill S	152 +2	Pres Styn	343 +2
Buffels	226 +1	Rnd Leases	11
C Prov Mg	21	Rustenbrg	79
CAST	222 -4	End Stat	663 +5
Chir Cal	289	RTZ	241 -1
Cnhmll Fin	17 +½	St Hel	566
Con Gld	247 +8	SA Lands	34 +2
Cons Mch	410 +3	sel Tst	725
Cnr Hse	140	S Kinta	82
De Beers d	217	St Piran	66
Drnfntn	174 +2	Stilfontein	35 +1
Durban Dp	31	Sth Nigel	156 +4
E Geduld	11	Tganyika	108
E Rnd Pr	82	Transvl	54
Fr Geduld	322 +4	Union Cp	194 +4
Gdmld Invt	135 +5	Vaal Rfs	454 +7
Gn Mining	339 +15	Vnlspst	57 +1
Grtvlei	177½	Vlkfntein	42 +2
Hmptn Ar	127 +2	Vgzsirb	67
Hrmny	74	Welkom	50
Hrbst	206 +3	W Drlns	150 +10
Jchnsy Gld	217 +4	W Hldgs	850 +5
Kloof	258 +2	W Rnd Cs	34
Leslie	32	W Wits	330 +28
Ldn Tin	124 -1	WRIT	795
Lonhro	88 +7	Wst Drep	445
Lorne	23 +1	Wst Nlsr	174 +4
Malyn	140	W Reefs	368
Mssna	258 +18	Winkelh	162 +8
Md Wits	136	Z Ang Am	257 +6
MTD	135 +2	Z Cons Fin	30

OIL

Anglo Ec	52	Pr Cons	13½ +½
Attlock	82½ -½	Shell	424 +7
Br Borneo	168 -1	Tr Cndn	124 +½
BP	428	Ultramar	396 +5
Burmah	461 +1	Wlkns Cen	71
Kyl Deh	122½ +½		

SHIPPING

Br Cwith	324 +13	LO Freight	60 +1½
Court L	137 +2	Mcr Lnrs	73
Cunard	284 +3	Ocean St	167½ +1½
Frness Wy	315 +9	P & O defd	174 +6½
Hansler	28	Reardn Sm	78 +1
Jacobs	62 +½	Regnor	28 +½

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

AG	18	T Harrison	68 +2
Adrplan	98 +1	Ilkst Sld	219 +2
Applecrd	88½	Henlys	132 +5½
Armst Eqn	60	Hollspdrk	66
Autocstte	67½ -10	Kemsltes	95 +6
Brald	79½	Lex	236 +2
Brdd St	128 -1	Lotus	81 +2
B Leyland	17½ +2	Lucas	377 +7
Brwn Alby	164 +5	Maurn Ezn	42 +3
Chrlcr 'A'	24 +½	Mcr Gres	11
Clayton	121	Mrln Wtr	63
Crane Fbd	68 +1	Plaxtons	39 +1½
Davis Gdy	142 -3	Quick HJ	20
Dennis Bs	92	Rvr C	116 +9
Dowty	108 +2	Seddon Dd	26
EKF Rd	100	Tate of Lds	26
Fodens	203	Triplex	142
Ford	165 -1	Wadnd	30½ +½
Gen Mtrs	201 +2	Wlmt-Brdn	78 +1
Giffrys	28	Wdhead J	188 +10

NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

As N	154 +5	Invsk	23½ +½
Asc Paper	22 +1	KMPM	74
Bchrk 'A'	79½	McCorquo	209 +4
Bowtr	179 +2	News Inter	194 +2
BPC	251½	NV	195 +2
Britnns	38	OptlyAM	16½ -½
Brnnng	85 +1	Pson Lngm	155 +2
Bnzl Plp	88 +1	Pnbn Grp	22
Clrtt Dkns	87 +2	Pearson	265 +7½
Dlv Mail	485 +5	Portals	185 +5
Dckns Eu	139 +6	Reed	218 +4
P Dixon	160 +5	Stgns Gp	69½ +1
E. Lncs Pr	44	Smith WH	315 +12½
Geers Gros	82	Sthrn & B	6
Hope T	37	Thmsn	88

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

AK EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

AUSTIN KNIGHT LIMITED — LONDON 01-437 9261 · BIRMINGHAM 021-454 7351 · MANCHESTER 061-228 1486 · GLASGOW 041-248 6171

Applicants should write direct to the address stated in the appropriate advertisement.

COUNTY EDUCATION OFFICER
£6,633 x £198 (4)-£7,425

WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Candidates should hold a good Honours Degree of a British University and have had major administrative responsibility in the service of a local education authority, in addition to varied experience of conditions in schools and other educational institutions, preferably by actual teaching service. The post is pensionable either under the Teachers' or the Local Government Superannuation Acts. Assistance may be given towards removal expenses. A car has to be provided for which travelling expenses will be paid. A satisfactory medical certificate will be required.
Further details and a form of application may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom the completed application form should be received by Monday, the 13th September, 1971.
E. Cust, Clerk of the Council, Shire Hall, Warwick.

COLLEGES OF TECHNOLOGY

EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER
SALARY SCALE: SENIOR LECTURER
£2,537-£2,872 (under review)
FLINTSHIRE EDUCATION AUTHORITY
FLINTSHIRE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Duties to commence as from 1st September, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter. Applicants should have a wide understanding of the different modes of learning and will be expected to work with all Departments in the College. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Registrar, Flintshire College of Technology, Connah's Quay, Deeside, Flintshire, CH5 4BR. John Howard Davies, Director of Education.

GRAMMAR

(1) TEACHER OF PHYSICS
(2) TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS
ALTRINCHAM COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CAVENDISH ROAD, BOWDON, ALTRINCHAM
(920 Pupils)

Required for September, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter:
(1) Graduate to share the teaching of Physics to Advanced Level. A Scale 1 allowance would be available for a suitably qualified candidate.
(2) Graduates to share the teaching of Mathematics up to Advanced Level. A modern mathematics syllabus is followed. Applications for part-time appointments will be considered.
Application forms are obtainable from the Director of Education, County Hall, Chester, CH1 1SQ. (Please quote reference 2/2174/DE). The forms should be returned to the Headmistress at the School before the 18th August.

SECONDARY

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT FOR MATHEMATICS
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
STOCKTON HEATH COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL
BROOMFIELDS ROAD
APPLETON, NR. WARRINGTON

Grade B Post available for suitable applicant. Work will include C.S.E. and G.C.E. 'O' level. Excellent opportunity for ambitious man. Vacancy due to promotion. The school is situated in pleasant surroundings and has a Resis Unit. Large extensions are almost completed and there will be opportunity for further promotion in the future in this rapidly expanding school which has a large fifth year and a small sixth form. Application forms from the Headmaster should be returned as soon as possible.

TEACHING STAFF
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SUTTON COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
WOODCHURCH LANE, ELLESMERE PORT, L66 5NG
WIRRAL, CHESHIRE (on roll 658)
Headmistress: Miss M. F. Clarke

(1) Two Teachers required for General Subjects as soon as possible—Subjects to be covered include English, Mathematics, some French and Fifth-year work. Scale 1 post may be available for suitably experienced candidates.
(2) Assistant for Home Economics to join the Home Economics Department of seven. This is a refurbished teaching area, incorporating some of the latest developments in planning and design, and giving ideal opportunities for a teacher with a wide approach to Home Economics. This is a growing school, built in 1963, which is situated five miles from Chester, and within easy reach of Liverpool. There is a strongly developed FIFTH YEAR and a SIXTH YEAR is now developing. Application forms may be obtained from the Headmistress to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

TEACHER OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
FLOWERY FIELD COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL
BRAMALL ST., HYDE, CHESHIRE

Assistant Mistress for Physical Education. Fully equipped gymnasium and playing fields. Application forms obtainable from the Head of the School to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

SECONDARY

TEACHING STAFF
ST. PETER & ST. PAUL R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL
KENYON AVENUE, DUKINFIELD, CHESHIRE
HEADMASTER: H. BRENNAN, B.A., F.I.L.

Required immediately due to sudden unexpected vacancy:
(a) Teacher of Biology.
Required as soon as possible:
(b) Teacher to offer Social Studies plus Music.
It is hoped to find a teacher who can stimulate interest in instrumental work and then organize it throughout the school. Temporary appointments would be considered. College students are invited to apply. This is a rapidly expanding school. Building has already begun to add a further 8 F.E. to the existing accommodation. Career prospects are good. Application forms from: Clerk to the Governors, T. W. Wood, Esq., Education Office, Town Lane, Dukinfield, Cheshire. Applications for Biology to be returned to the Headmaster of the school.

COMPREHENSIVE

TEMPORARY TEACHERS
HATTERSLEY COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
FIELDS FARM ROAD, HATTERSLEY, HYDE,
CHESHIRE (980 on roll)

The following temporary teachers are required for September with the possibility of permanent appointment in January for suitable applicants. All applicants must be recognised as qualified teachers:
(a) Home Economics working in a department of five with a preference to those offering Needlework;
(b) Boys' Crafts, mainly Technical Drawing with some Woodwork or Metalwork;
(c) Music—interest in guitar preferred. Please state second subject;
(d) Physics—temporary appointment for Autumn term only.
Application forms, obtainable from the school, should be returned as soon as possible.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

TEACHER IN CHARGE
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
REDSANDS RECEPTION/OBSERVATION CENTRE
WILLASTON, NANTWICH, CHESHIRE

Required at this new Reception/Observation Centre as soon as possible. The Centre will cater for the needs of up to 50 boys between the ages of 11 and 16 years for short periods of assessment which will not normally exceed six weeks. This will be a Scale 2 graded post —S.R.A.£222, and application forms and further details can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Director of Education, Education Department, County Hall, Chester, CH1 1SQ.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS
HARTFORD RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOL
NR. NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE

Three assistant teachers are required as soon as possible at this purpose-built residential special school which is opening in September, 1971. Two of the posts are residential and salary will be in accordance with the Burnham Scale and one vacancy is for a Scale 1 Graded Post. Experience in the teaching of emotionally disturbed children is desirable and preference will be given to candidates holding a qualification in the teaching of handicapped children. Experience in teaching art and craft or science would also be an advantage. Application forms and further details are obtainable by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to: E. A. ARMITAGE, Director of Education, County Hall, Chester, CH1 1SQ.

PART-TIME TEACHER FOR REMEDIAL DEPT.
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
WOODVILLE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS
BUXTON LANE, MARPLE

Required for September, 1971. Please contact the Headmistress at the school as soon as possible for further details.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE

Appointment of Master

The Council of Marlborough College invites applications for the post of Master, which will become vacant in September, 1972.

Candidates must be communicant members of the Church of England. Particulars of the conditions attached to the post, and the method of application, may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Marlborough College, Wilts.

The choice of the Council will not necessarily be confined to those who make application.

Halifax Education Committee

ASSISTANT EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

Required from October 1, 1971, in the School Psychological Service and Child Guidance Service. Salary Scale—Sunbury Grade 1. Applicants should hold an honours degree in Psychology or its equivalent together with teaching experience and post-graduate training. Candidates without the post-graduate diploma in educational psychology may also apply with a view to being seconded by the Authority, as soon after appointment as a place could be secured, on a one-year post-graduate course in educational psychology, on the understanding that he or she would return for not less than two years' service with the Authority.

The successful applicant will work under the direction of the Educational Psychologist in the Child Guidance Service and the School Psychological Service. The Authority maintains schools for E.S.N. and delicate children and there is a well-organised Remedial Education Service in addition to special classes supervised by the Educational Psychologist. The service has recently moved into new premises which offer excellent facilities for research and experimentation and plans exist for the establishment of a Hostel for mildly maladjusted children.

Applications, by letter, giving full details of qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of three referees, to the Deputy Chief Education Officer, West House, King Cross Street, Halifax, Yorkshire, by August 8, 1971.

K. G. WYNN, Deputy Chief Education Officer.
Education Offices, West House, Halifax.

SITUATIONS

ENGINEERS

CONTRACT ELECTRICIAN REQUIRED, permanent employment for right man; overtime available. Apply Mr Weir, M. W. Faulkner Limited, Low Bank Site, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Wednesday July 28 for interview, before noon.

DRAUGHTSMEN

SHOP FITTING DESIGNER/DRAUGHTSMAN required. Fully experienced, knowledge of estimating an advantage but not essential. Salary negotiable. Apply in writing to Managing Director, Hopsons Shop & Store Fitters, 5 Wilford Street, Nottingham.

OFFICE STAFF

SECRETARY required by Manchester Chartered Accountants, able to type accounts and good speed shorthand or audio; ideal working conditions. Address DL 341 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

SECRETARY

required urgently by
Greater London Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service
— to take full responsibility.

Efficiency, pleasant personality, and even temperament are essential qualifications. Suit mature person. Three weeks' annual leave. Five-day week. Salary £1,000 per annum, plus LVs and assistance with travelling.
Apply in writing to: The Chairman, Greater London Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, 4 Collingham Gardens, London S.W.5.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS have vacancy for SENIOR CLERK with experience in the profession; five-day week, good working conditions. Tel. 061-480 2505.

QUALIFIED & NEAR QUALIFIED ARCHITECTS and COMPETENT TECHNICIANS required for Schools, Hospitals and Industrial programmes; salary dependent on age, qualifications and ability. PETER FALCONER and PARTNERS, Stroud. GL5 4ER. Tel. Stroud 5404.

SENIOR competent and experienced BOOKKEEPER/CASHIER capable of keeping full set of books up to trial balance stage, required for city firm of chartered surveyors. Apply in own writing to Roberts & Roberts, 40 King Street, Manchester 2, stating age, experience and salary.

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

KEEN YOUNG MAN required as REPRESENTATIVE to make a career in busy department; unlimited scope for go-ahead type with initiative to assist in promoting new business; some sales experience an advantage; own car essential; salary, car allowance, expenses. Write, stating age, experience and present position, to Business Development Manager, BELL VUE ZOO PARK, Hyde Road, Manchester M10 5PT.

SHOP FITTING REPRESENTATIVE/ESTIMATOR required. Fully experienced, age not important. Salary negotiable. Apply in writing to Managing Director, Hopsons Shop & Store Fitters, 5 Wilford Street, Nottingham.

TECHNICIANS

CHRISTIE HOSPITAL AND BOLT RADIUM INSTITUTE
MANCHESTER M20 9BX
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

An ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN is required for the above department to assist in the maintenance of electronic equipment associated with 4 and 8 MV and other X-ray equipment; a unique neutron generator; radioactive isotope and general medical work. The successful candidate will take part in the development of radiation dosemeters and other electronic equipment. Ability to diagnose and repair faults and to be able to use hand and machine tools is essential.
Applicants should hold the B.N.C. or have equivalent experience. Salary in the range £1,356-£1,764 p.a.
Applications stating age, qualifications, relevant experience naming two referees of technical standing should be sent to Hospital Secretary as soon as possible, headed "Electronics Technician G."

University of Manchester
Oral Pathology Department
TURNER DENTAL SCHOOL

A TECHNICIAN is required for Temporary Employment during the period October, 1971, to February, 1972. Experience in Histology and basic Haematology would be an advantage. Applicants should hold the A.I.M.L.T. Certificate or equivalent.
Applicants wishing to work part-time will be considered. Salary on N.H.S. Medical Laboratory Technician rates of pay.
Applications should be sent as soon as possible to: Professor J. H. Jones, Turner Dental School, Bridgeford Street, Manchester M15 6FH.

Mining Analyst

A leading firm of stockbrokers is looking for a first-rate Analyst to support its expanding International business. Applicants should have at least 5 years' specialist experience, a working knowledge of Stock Exchange procedures and the ability to express themselves clearly and concisely.

JWT

Written applications, including brief curriculum vitae, and stating any companies to which letters should not be forwarded, should be sent in the first instance to:
Andrew Trotman (MA/G),
JWT RECRUITMENT,
Moor House, London Wall,
London, EC2Y 5HS.

CHLORIDE OVERSEAS LIMITED

GRADUATE MANAGERS

CHLORIDE OVERSEAS LIMITED has vacancies for two technical graduates with three to four years' industrial experience in a technical/management role, and with a particular interest in working overseas.

After initial training in the U.K., successful applicants would become part of a small, highly experienced team, based in Manchester and providing technical and managerial support to Group Companies in all parts of the world, from Argentina to Zambia.

Effective performance in the support role could lead to early appointment as General Manager of a small overseas company.

Commencing salary will not be less than £2,000 p.a. plus Overseas Bonus and could be considerably more for outstanding applicants.

Applications in writing with curriculum vitae to:
JIM SNOOK,
CHLORIDE OVERSEAS LIMITED,
WYNNE AVENUE,
SWINTON,
MANCHESTER
M27 2HB.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE EDINBURGH NORTHERN HOSPITALS

CATERING OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Catering Officer for the Western and Northern General Hospitals, consisting of 524 and 120 beds respectively.

This is a Grade 2 post, salary scale £1,494 to £1,782 per annum. The post is superannuable.

Candidates should possess a recognised diploma in catering, and have a good experience of hospital or large scale catering, including control of kitchens, appointment and training of staff, menu planning, purchase and storage of provisions and organisation and control of services in dining rooms.

Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and present appointment, together with the names of three referees, should be lodged by 20th August, with the Secretary and Treasurer, Board of Management for Edinburgh Northern Hospital Group, Northern General Hospital, Ferry Road, Edinburgh EH5 2DQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY

proposes to appoint a MARKETING OFFICER in its publications division. The duties will include promotion of the name of the chemical society as a major publisher in science, development of the circulation of the scientific journals, periodicals and book series it produces and provision of market assessment to management. Experience in a technical or general publishing house will be more important than scientific knowledge. Starting salary £2,000 to £2,400.

Application forms and further details to be obtained from The Personnel Officer, The Chemical Society, 30 Russell Square, London WC1 BSDT.

MORRISON'S ACADEMY CRIEFF

The Governors invite applications for the post of

HEADMISTRESS

of the Girls' School. The school is an independent grant-aided school for both day girls and boarders and is recognised by the Perthshire Education Authority as the senior secondary school for girls in Central Perthshire. There are at present 470 pupils in the secondary and in the primary departments. Salary and superannuation will be in accordance with the Teachers' (Scotland) Salary Regulations and the Superannuation Scheme for Teachers (Scotland) respectively. The present salary is £2,577 (basic maximum plus £1,632 responsibility element). The post is non-resident. Applicants should be Honours Graduates of a British University and recognised as teachers by the Scottish Education Department.
Applications (six copies) including the names of three referees will be received by the undersigned up to 17th September, 1971. Further particulars will be supplied by the undersigned.
PATRICK MURRAY, W.S.,
Clerk to the Governors,
39 Castle St., Edinburgh EH2 3BH.

THE DISPLAY & MARKETING CO. LTD.
Leading designers and producers of POINT OF SALE DISPLAY invite applications for the appointment of a

P.O.S. REPRESENTATIVE

FOR THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

This is an important D & M appointment, which will provide a first-class opportunity for a man of experience, enthusiasm and ambition. He must have the ability to sell P.O.S. to national manufacturers. He will command an excellent salary, plus commission, expenses and a Company car. Entry to the Group Non-contributory Pension Scheme, subject to requirements. This appointment will be based on the Lancs/Yorks area.
Write in the first instance, giving information concerning qualifications, age and any relevant details of career to date. Strictest confidence will be observed. Please address your letter marked PERSONAL to:
Sales Director,
THE DISPLAY & MARKETING CO. LTD.,
Tinsley House,
200 Richmansworth Road,
Watford, Herts., WD1 7JL.

SITUATIONS

HAMPSHIRE

Area Director of Social Services
North Hampshire
£2,751 to £3,150

To be responsible for directing and co-ordinating three integrated social work groups, which provide the full range of field services, and, in conjunction with the headquarter's management team, for the development of social work and support services in the area.
Applicants should hold a full professional qualification and have considerable social work experience in a senior post, preferably in a local authority appointment. Management training and experience would be an advantage. Quote ref. MA2682a/C.

Group Social Services Officer
£2,106 to £2,751

To undertake leadership of a multi-disciplinary team, providing comprehensive field services in the Farnborough district (population about 70,000).
Professionally qualified social workers who have managerial and administrative ability and are experienced in supervision are invited to apply.
Assistance with removal expenses in approved instances. £120 per annum honorarium in addition to salary. Quote ref. MA2682b/C.
Please quote the appropriate reference when writing for further details and application forms (returnable by 23rd August, 1971) from the Clerk of the County Council, The Castle, Winchester, Hants.

The Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work

which is to be responsible for promoting social work training throughout the United Kingdom, invites applications from men and women with knowledge and experience relevant to Social Work Education for posts as
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION
or as members of the main grade professional staff.

The Council will have a professional Director of Social Work Education who will be its chief officer. Salaries of Assistant Directors will rise to £4,401, and of main grade staff to £3,417 a year: starting salaries in accordance with qualifications and experience. London weighting of £90 per annum will be payable in addition.

The posts will be superannuable; existing superannuation rights will be safeguarded.
Application forms and further information from: Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, c/o Department of Health and Social Security, Room 211, Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, London S.W.1.
The closing date for applications will be 6th September.

TEXTILE CONVERTERS
require
GENERAL MANAGER

We are looking for a person with Managerial Knowledge of Converting, with selling experience. He must have the potential of becoming Managing Director in 18 months.
Apply in confidence with full particulars to:—
The Secretary
R. & J. PARTINGTON (1920) LIMITED
Failsworth Mills, Ashton Road West
Failsworth, Manchester M35 0FR

Well established firm in the centre of Manchester is seeking to employ a MALE between the ages of 25 and 35 to undertake duties relating to book-keeping, ledger work, trust work, and general financial matters. Applicants must have some accounting experience.
Telephone 236 2317 for interview.

We are a world-renowned German plant for the manufacture of textile machinery. In order to continue the expansion of our sales organisation we are seeking a

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In addition to solid engineering knowledge we expect from our new associate open-mindedness, a dynamic nature and the ability to establish and maintain contacts. Our international business connections require a good knowledge of foreign languages. Knowledge of German is mandatory. The position offers very good chances of advancement to an ambitious and capable man.

Please write to us in care of our advertising agency: Carl Gabler Werbegesellschaft mbH, 8 München 1, Sonnenstrasse 1, West Germany, using the box number MS 23002. We shall then arrange to meet you personally.

Please indicate any companies to which your application should not be sent.

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061-832 9191

BUSINESS

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

BIRMINGHAM CITY HOUSING DEPARTMENT
MODERN ELECTRIC SERVICE INSTALLATIONS

TENDERS are INVITED from Contractors on the Roll of the National Inspection Council for Electrical Installations Contracting for the PROVISION OF MODERN ELECTRIC SERVICE INSTALLATIONS in the PRE-WAR MUNICIPAL DWELLINGS as follows:

	Approx. No. of Dwellings
Programme 257 Junction Estate	30
Programme 258 Kettlehouse Estate	200
Programme 259 Quinton Estate	180
Programme 260 Lea Hall Estate	170
Total	570

Applications to tender, in writing, with a deposit of £2-10 should be made to J. J. Atkinson, Esq., City Housing Department, Bush House, Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2DL, not later than Friday, August 6, 1971. Deposits will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide tender.
Contractors may inspect the Corporation's General Conditions of Contract (which includes the Fair Wages Clause) at the Department's office.
Tenders are to be returned in the envelope provided for the purpose to the Town Clerk, Council House, Birmingham, B3 3DL, not later than noon on Friday, August 20, 1971. Tenders received after that time will not be considered. (G3220)

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
HEALTH DIVISION NO. 13

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of MEAT, SAUSAGE and OFFAL to Homes for the Aged (5), Hostels for Mentally Subnormal Adults (3), a Handicapped Persons Home and 1 Adult Training Centre (TOTAL 390 PLACES) in the ECCLES, SWINTON and PENDLEBURY and WORSLEY areas, for a period of twelve months from October 1, 1971.
Forms of tender are obtainable from the Divisional Medical Officer, 33 Green Lane, Patricroft, Eccles, M30 0RJ, to whom they should be returned by August 23, 1971.

MONEY TO LEND

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES
£50 to £20,000—no security
REGIONAL TRUST LTD., 8 Clifford Street, New Bond Street, London W.1
Telephone 01-734 5883 and 2914.

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EDUCATION

FREE INDIVIDUAL ADVICE
ON SCHOOLS AND TUTORS including SECRETARIAL and all FINISHING SCHOOLS and COURSES at Home and Abroad. HOLIDAY HOMES, from
THE TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST
Pamphlets of Schools illustrated guide, £1.50. "Scholarships at Boys' Public Schools," 50p. "Scholarships at Girls' Schools," 43p. "Full-time Degree Courses at Colleges of Higher Education," 35p. Also available "Careers Encyclopedia," £2.80. "Grants for Higher Education," 61p. Prices include postage.
93 BAKER ST., LONDON W1M 2BA. Telephone 01-486 0951.

Bangor Normal College of Education
Principal: J. A. Davies, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Applications are invited from men and women for the post of
LECTURER IN BIOLOGY
to commence in January, 1972.
Candidates must have a First or Upper Second Class Honours degree, together with a Diploma in Education or a Teacher's Certificate, and considerable teaching experience.
A specialist knowledge of Ecology and/or Genetics and the ability to lecture through the medium of both English and Welsh would be an advantage. The successful applicant will be expected to teach to Certificate in Education and B.Ed. degree levels.
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Principal, Normal College, Bangor, North Wales.
Closing date, August 31, 1971.

City of Manchester Education Committee
COLLEGE OF ADULT EDUCATION,
49 Lower Mosley Street,
Manchester M2 3NR.
PART-TIME TEACHER
for English Literature at G.C.E. Ordinary Level.
An experienced teacher qualified in the above subject is required, part-time, to take "O" level work in the special pre-teacher training morning and afternoon G.C.E. courses for adults at this college beginning September 30, 1971.
Applications should be addressed to the Principal at the College.

County of Northumberland
MARTON SECONDARY BOARDING SCHOOL
Whitegate, Northwich, Cheshire

Required as soon as possible: to teach AGRICULTURE. Grade A Head of Department allowance (at present £282) for suitable applicant. There is a small farm of 16 acres attached to the school and cattle, pigs, and poultry are reared. Also crops are grown, e.g. cereals, potatoes, swedes, and grass.
This school provides secondary boarding school education. The posts are residential with free board and lodgings in return for supervisory duties. Single persons only considered as married quarters are not available. Salary in accordance with the scale of salaries for teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools and £50 per annum allowance.
Application forms obtainable for forwarding a foolscap s.a.e. to Director of Education, Eldon House, Regent Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 3RZ. Forms to be returned to Headmaster without delay.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS APPEAR ON ON PAGE 7

POLYTECHNICS

Manchester Polytechnic
FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY
LIBRARY

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians and others with suitable library experience and qualifications for the post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in charge of the circulation desk and acquisitions.
The post affords an opportunity to join a rapidly developing service. Current building will double the size of the library by 1973. Departments served include science, technology and education.
Salary within the range: £1,272-£1,776.
Application forms from the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, Lower Ormond Street, Manchester, M15 6BX, returnable by August 14, 1971. Please quote T/112.

City of Manchester Education Committee
HOLLINGS COLLEGE
Old Hall Lane M14 5BR.

FE/63 Applications are invited for a post as a TEMPORARY FULL-TIME LECTURER II in BAKING TECHNOLOGY. The appointment will be for one year only.
Salary £1,947-£2,537. Application forms and further particulars are available on receipt of a self-addressed envelope, from the Chief Education Officer, F.E. Dept., Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, to whom they should be returned by August 9, 1971.

Halifax Education Committee
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

Required September, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter, experienced teacher to take a special class of younger children with learning difficulties (small group, aged approximately seven to nine years). Salary Grade Burnham Scale with special schools allowance (£137). Candidate possessing a relevant certificate or diploma may be offered a Graded Post Scale 1 in addition.
Recently the service moved into new premises, which provide an excellent opportunity for teachers to carry out new and exciting projects.
Applications, by letter, to the Deputy Chief Education Officer, as soon as possible, closing date August 9, 1971.
K. G. WYNN, Deputy Chief Education Officer.
Education Office, West House, Halifax.

Inner London Education Authority.
EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS GROUP
STATISTICIAN

required to control, under the general supervision of the Director of the Group, the Authority's statistical operations. The work includes the collection and presentation of statistics from schools and colleges, the forecasting of future educational requirements, and consultation on the statistical and computer aspects of the research carried out by the Group. Adequate supporting staff and equipment are provided.
Applicants should have an honours degree with a high statistical content or a postgraduate certificate or diploma in statistics, or a similar qualification, and several years' experience of statistical work preferably including sample surveys, social statistics and computing. The Group has access to the G.L.C. I.B.M. 360/50 computer and the main programming languages is Fortran IV.
Salary scale: (Prof. C.)-£3,081-£3,579 (under review).
Application forms and further details from the Establishment Officer (Estab.2a/1), County Hall, S.E.1. Closing date for applications, August 31, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee
DIVISION 21.
Required for September, Master for
WOODWORK/METALWORK
with interest in Art, for Urmston, Flixton Wellacre Secondary School for Boys, Flixton, near Manchester.
Application forms can be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Education Office, Ambleside Road, Flixton, near Manchester, immediately.

HORNER

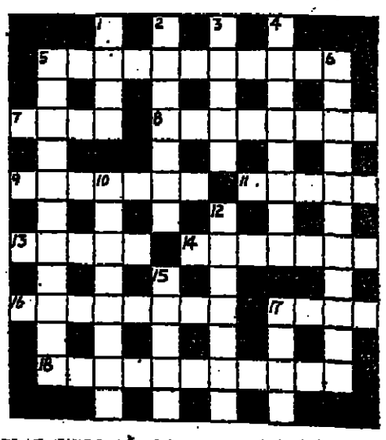
The Thoughts of Citizen Doe

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 465

ACROSS
5. Set apart for holy use (11).
7. So let it be (4).
8. Jaded (8).
9. Began (7).
11. Wed (5).
13. Overhead (5).
14. Type of window (7).
16. Shop tables (8).
17. Examine discriminatingly (4).
18. A savoury or a curl of hair (7-4).

DOWN
1. Authorship unknown (4).
2. Answered (7).
3. A geometrical solid (5).
4. A resolute person (8).
5. Resort to fisticuffs (4, 2, 5).
6. Shocking (11).
10. Very hungry (8).
12. Cooking herb (7).
15. Recompense (5).
17. Place to buy mixed hops (4).

Solution No. 464
Across: 1 Deface; 4 Scared; 8 Singe; 9 Memento; 10 Stammer; 11 Ennis; 12 Dissented; 17 Lover; 19 Allowed; 21 Display; 22 Right; 23 Resist; 24 Terror.
Down: 1 Desist; 2 Finland; 3 Cream; 5 Comment; 6 Run in; 7 Drowsy; 9 Mercenary; 13 Strolls; 14 Dowager; 15 Glider; 16 Editor; 18 Visas; 20 Large.



SPORTS GUARDIAN

Rain helps Apollo Nine to victory

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Heavy rain starting at midday and lasting throughout the afternoon made conditions most unpleasant for visitors to Goodwood yesterday. Happily the conditions did not upset the form too much and most of the well backed horses were successful. Few punters should have lost money on any race apart from the Spillers Stewards Cup.

Here the four-year-old Apollo Nine, carrying the big weight of 9st 5lb revelled in the going and won far more convincingly than the one and a half verdict would suggest. Second was the three-year-old Ballynockan, followed by Lester Piggott's mount Rambling Rose, while fourth was the fast finishing Red Track.

The ante-post favourite, Ma Shema, ran quite well and had his chance with two furlongs to go. He then found his weight too much in going much softer than he likes and he made no further progress. Apollo Nine is now owned by his trainer, Peter Nelson, and was ridden by Jimmy Lindley.

In the same race last year his then owner, the Maharanee of Baroda, had £5,000 each-way on him and he was not in the first six. His sire, Skymaster, also a soft ground specialist, won this race in 1961.

The meeting began with two winning favourites. Pert Lassie was ridden with great patience by Greville Starkey in the Molecomb Stakes in which she was in last position until two furlongs out. Switched to the outside she made up the leeway on the Irish filly Epona, finally going away in most convincing style.

Geoff Lewis adopted similar tactics on Boscage in the New Ham Stakes. Once she had struck the front all seemed plain sailing, but Money Bags refused to give in and kept on closing the gap. Finally Boscage won by only a head but as one of her supporters I never felt there was any danger of defeat.

Lady Beaverbrook's Royalty won his fifth race in five outings this season in the Warren Stakes. Backed from 2-1 to 13-8 he almost joined Frascati as favourite at the off. Frascati ran yet another disappointing race, while Royalty kept up the good work and beat the Irish trained Power Ruler three-quarters of a length.

Noel Murless said that Frascati would not run in the St Leger, while Peter Walwyn, responsible for the fourth, Windrush, said it was doubtful whether his charge would be in the line-up for the Doncaster Classic.

Geoff Lewis, rider of Boscage, completed a double when Tempest Boy gained the narrow verdict over Delmonico in the Charlton Handicap.

Finally, Noel Murless saddled a winner after a long series of losers when Executive, ridden by that strongest of lightweights Willie Carson, easily took the Craven Handicap.

At Goodwood this afternoon, when once again the Tote guarantees a £10,000 Jackpot, Hecla is favoured by the weights in the King George V Stakes. Supernatural, who likes to hear his feet rattle, has to give her 10lb and this may prove beyond him, though the race appears to rest between these two.

Sallust will be favourite in the Richmond Stakes but here I favour Touch Paper.

The Sussex Stakes, with £17,000 added money should prove the event of the week with English, French and Irish challengers. The French 2,000 Guineas winner of last year, Faraway Son, challenges this year's English 2,000 Guineas winner Brigadier Gerard. Judging by the form of the French four-year-olds this season Brigadier Gerard should hold the French challenger.

This year's Irish 2,000 Guineas winner, King's Company and the Paddy Prendergast - trained Ashleigh are two useful colts, but on all known form Brigadier Gerard, in spite of the soft going, should remain unbeaten.

Miss Paris has the form to win the Selsey Stakes and I favour The Bugler in the Heyshott Handicap.

Hills prices for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe are — 6-4 Mill Reef, 8-1 Ortis, 10-1 Miss Dan, Ramsin, Rheffic, 12-1 Irish Ball, 16-1 Hokkaido, Nymbio, 20-1 bar.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS.—Nap—MISS PARIS (4.10). Next best—HECLA (2.0), both at Goodwood.

Yippee for Piggott

By SIMON CHANNON

Lester Piggott, who drew a blank at the first stage of Goodwood's five-day meeting, should be in for better luck this afternoon when he has a fine chance of a double on Yippee (2 30), my nap for the Richmond Stakes, and Tartar Prince (3 40), who is likely to be a warm order for the Goodwood Stakes.

Yippee has raced only three times, finishing fourth to Meadow Mint at Sandown in the beginning of June and winning comfortably at the same course on his next venture. Most recently he was a close fourth to Deep Diver in the July Stakes at Newmarket and, unlike most of his rivals, has shown that soft ground does not inconvenience him.

The obvious form choice is Sallust, who ran Stilvi to half a length at Sandown last week with Mujon, who finished just in front of Yippee at Newmarket, well beaten. However, Sallust was all at sea in the heavy ground at Royal Ascot where he was a distant fourth to Dawn Review and after steady rain at Goodwood yesterday, today's going is likely to be testing.

The ground also prompts me to oppose the form book in selecting Tartar Prince. He was beaten by Cossall at Newmarket in the spring and opposes on worse terms this time, but, whereas Cossall needs a firm surface, Tartar Prince won the Northumberland Plate last time out on soft going.

Mummy's Pet (2.0), who failed to stay Ascot's stiff five furlongs in very heavy going when runner-up to Swing Easy in the King's Stand Stakes, may give the weight away all round successfully in the King George Stakes. This course should suit his style of racing.

Brigadier Gerard (3 10), winner of the 2,000 Guineas, would have been a confident selection for the Sussex Stakes but for the rain. He is still my choice, but I give him only a narrow vote over Faraway Son, the French challenger, who trotted up from My Swallow at Longchamp last time out.

Weatherbird (4 40) seems the pick of a useful field of staying three-year-olds in the Heyshott Handicap, while Morning Cloud (4 10), who displayed a lot of promise against Stilvi at Sandown earlier this month, may prove best in the Selsey Stakes.

Redcar's chief event is the Timeform Gold Trophy which may fall to Fairzan (3 30). He was the gallant winner of Thirsk's Vaux Gold Tankard in May and then finished sixth in the Northumberland Plate. Strictly on that running he should not beat Big Hat, who was fifth, but the latter is such an erratic customer that one can afford to lose the very few times he wins.

Timeform are also sponsoring the Silver Salver which should prove an interesting battle between Diamond Joe and Shoolerville. At Yarmouth last week, Diamond Joe (3.0) comfortably accounted for Operatic and that prolific winner Silly Billy, and he is narrowly preferred.

Goodwood features the Sussex Stakes

SELECTIONS

2 0 Mummy's Pet
2 30 YIPPEE (nap)
3 10 Brigadier Gerard
3 40 Tartar Prince
4 10 Morning Cloud
4 40 Weatherbird (nb)

● COURSE POINTERS: High numbers are favoured in the draw over five and six furlongs on this right-hand course. Lester Piggott is the leading jockey followed by Geoff Lewis, Ron Hutchinson and Joe Mercer. Most successful trainers are John Dunlop, Peter Walwyn, Noel Murless and Arthur Budgett. Scoria, second over two and three-quarter miles at Ascot last Saturday, turns out again in the 3.40. Owner Monty Stevens, who won the 2.0 last year with Raffingora, is represented in the race today by Pisces. Trainer Bruce Hobbs won the 4.10 a year ago and tries for the double with Sloat, a 16,500gns. half-sister to Athens Wood.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.10 & 4.10. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.40 & 4.40. GOING: Soft.
JACKPOT: NAME ALL SIX WINNERS.
ALL RACES FROM STALLS EXCEPT 3.40.
BBC-1: 2.0, 2.30, 3.10 & 3.40.

2 0—KING GEORGE STAKES: 5f: winner £2,424 (8 runners).

101 (6) 2-10112 Mummy's Pet (D) (L. Goldschlager) J. Sutcliffe jun. 3-9-3 ... G. Lewis
102 (2) 111-111 Constans (D) (Miss M. Sheriffe) Tree 6-8-13 ... L. Piggott
103 (1) 244011 Pisces (D) (A. G. M. Stevens) Kennard 4-8-13 D. McKay
105 (3) 22-0314 Supernatural (D) (Sir C. Bord-Richfort) Ingham 3-8-10 ... L. Ward
106 (8) 12-2100 Ballet Francis (S. McGrath) S. McGrath, Ireland 3-8-7 ... W. Williamson
107 (2) 0-24400 Fauvero (D) (P. G. Goulandris) P. Walwyn 3-8-3 J. Mercer
108 (5) 00-2100 Trasi Girl (D) (R. S. Hickman) Hills 3-8-3 ... A. Murray
109 (7) 1220-43 Hecla (H. D. H. Wills) Hobbs 3-8-0 ... P. Edbery

Betting forecast: 5-2 Mummy's Pet, 7-2 Pisces, 4 Hecla, 9-2 Constans, 7 Supernatural, 10 Ballet Francais.

TOP FORM TIPS: Constans 9, Mummy's Pet 8, Pisces 7.

2 30—RICHMOND STAKES: 2-Y-O: 6f: winner £6,881 (10 runners).

201 (3) 02 Blue Shore (Mrs J. A. P. Martin) Candy 8-11 D. Keith
205 (6) 040400 Last Song (G. J. van der Ploeg) W. Marshall 8-11 ... G. Cadwaladr
206 (1) 3303 Lazy Grey (Lt-Col J. Hornung) Murless 8-11 ... G. Lewis
207 (2) 021 Medal (D) (J. Bodie) Harwood 8-11 ... J. Lindley
208 (8) 0014 Moreton Boy (G. S. B. Cooke) Hunter 8-11 R. Hutchinson
209 (4) 0412 Sallust (D) (M. Sobell) Horn 8-11 ... J. Mercer
210 (7) 313112 Touch Paper (D) (A. Villar) Hobbs 8-11 ... C. Starkey
211 (9) 110 Yeoman (D) (BF) (J. H. Whitney) Tree 8-11 A. Murray
212 (10) 414 Yippee (D) (D. Morris) Wallington 8-11 ... L. Piggott
213 (5) 1123 Tacoma (D) (C. G. F. Hurt) Mrs Lomax 8-8 B. Taylor

Betting forecast: 7-4 Sallust, 11-4 Touch Paper, 9-2 Yippee, 7 Lazy Grey, 14 Medal, Blue Shore, Yeoman.

TOP FORM TIPS: Touch Paper 9, Sallust 8, Yeoman 7.

3 10—SUSSEX STAKES: 1m: winner £12,134 (6 runners).

301 (6) 0-21001 Faraway Son (D) (D. Wildenstein) Zibor France 4-9-4 ... Y. Saint-Martin
302 (5) 34-1211 Joshua (D) (G. R. Rickman) Kerr 4-9-4 ... G. Lewis
303 (4) 11-1001 Realm (R. C. Boucher) J. Winter 4-9-4 ... B. Taylor
304 (2) 3-1 Ashleigh (Mrs P. Poe) P. Prendergast, Ireland 3-8-7 ... L. Piggott
305 (5) 1111-11 Brigadier Gerard (D) (Mrs J. L. Hislop) Horn 3-8-7 ... J. Mercer
307 (1) 201-211 King's Company (D) (B. R. Firestone) G. W. Robinson, Ireland 3-8-7 ... F. Head

Betting forecast: 4-5 Brigadier Gerard, 7-2 Faraway Son, King's Company, 8 Joshua, 10 Ashleigh, 12 Realm.

TOP FORM TIPS: Brigadier Gerard 10, King's Company 8, Joshua 7.

3 40—GOODWOOD STAKES (HANDICAP): 2m 3f: winner £1,860 (16 runners).

403 (4) 100111 Accord (J. R. Henderson) P. Walwyn 4-8-9 ... D. Keith
404 (3) 10-1211 Tartar Prince (Mr J. D. Parker) T. Waugh 4-8-9 L. Piggott
405 (2) 42-240F Caspar (Mrs M. E. Surridge) W. Marshall 5-8-5 ... G. Cadwaladr
406 (1) 000202 Scoria (J. Lang) Crossley 5-8-2 ... G. Lewis
408 (7) 410-103 Cossall (Mrs F. G. Allen) R. Jarvis 4-7-10 ... P. Eddery
409 (5) 1-01101 Westward Ho (BF) (The Queen) J. Balding 4-7-9 P. Waldron
416 (6) 0-00230 Nous Esperons (Col A. C. R. Waite) Walsh 8-7-7

Betting forecast: 6-4 Tartar Prince, 5 Scoria, 6 Cossall, 8 Westward Ho, Accord, 12 Nous Esperons, 16 Caspar.

TOP FORM TIPS: Tartar Prince 9, Accord 8, Westward Ho 7.

4 10—SELSEY STAKES: 2-Y-O FILLIES: 6f: winner £992 (13 runners).

503 (7) 00 Bard Ellen (Mrs D. Riley-Smith) Ryan Price 8-8 ...
505 (13) 04 Fardo (Sir P. Oppenheimer) Wragg 8-8 ... L. Piggott
506 (3) 0 Florose (Mrs E. F. Old) Hooton 8-8 ... R. Kirk
507 (9) 400 Genteel (C. Allen) W. Marshall 8-8 ... R. Marshall (5)
508 (8) Golden Pawn (E. B. Benjamin) Darling 8-8 P. Eddery
509 (1) Greek Gift (A. R. Perry) Whelan 8-8 ... B. Taylor
510 (11) Kalisa (M. Sobell) Horn 8-8 ... J. Mercer
511 (4) 2 Miss Paris (J. L. C. Pearce) Doug Smith 8-8 ... A. Murray
512 (5) 2 Morning Cloud (R. M. O'Farrall) Dunlop 8-8 ... Ron Hutchinson
514 (2) 00 Queendom (Mrs W. D. Gibson) Wightman 8-8 F. Morby
515 (12) 24 Red Signal (BF) (H. J. Joel) Murless 8-8 ... G. Lewis
516 (10) 2 Saltana (L. Freedman) P. Walwyn 8-8 ... D. Keith
518 (6) Sleat (H. D. H. Wills) Hobbs 8-8 ... G. Starkey

Betting forecast: 3 Miss Paris, 4 Red Signal, 5 Morning Cloud, 7 Saltana, Sleat, 12 Bard Ellen, Fardo.

TOP FORM TIPS: Miss Paris 9, Red Signal 8, Saltana 7.

4 40—HEYSHOTT HANDICAP: 3-Y-O: 1½m: winner £935 (12 runners).

601 (4) 011-30 Relate (Mrs V. Hue-Williams) Murless 8-13 ... G. Lewis
603 (5) 02-1031 Weatherbird (D) (Mrs S. Joel) H. Cecil 8-8 ... G. Starkey
606 (8) 00-10 Bayons Manor (Sir G. Tennyson d'Eyncourt) Budgett 8-4 ... G. Baxter
607 (10) 0-34121 Harridan (D) (Ld Rosebery) Doug Smith 7-12 ... B. Jago
608 (12) 220023 Kingly (Mrs A. S. Smith) Callaghan 7-12 ... J. Lynch
609 (1) 1-00001 Arcadian Memories (Mrs M. Nelson) Harwood 7-10 A. Murray
610 (6) 44-3031 The Bugler (D) (J. J. Astor) Hern 7-10 ... D. Cullen
612 (2) 443331 Skyhawk (Lady Beaverbrook) Brassey 7-7 ... T. Carter
613 (9) 013221 Sofonisba (Mrs L. L. Lawrence) Ingham 7-7 C. Leonard (7)
615 (7) 241031 Potent Councillor (D) (J. R. Terry) Cottrill 7-5 ... R. J. Ferguson
618 (11) 035114 Inventory (Sir H. Wernher) G. Smyth 7-0 ... D. East
620 (3) 000010 Robin (R. E. Mason) R. Mason 7-0 ... D. McKay

Betting forecast: 5 Weatherbird, 11-2 Harridan, Relate, 6 Potent Councillor, 8 Arcadian Memories, The Bugler, 10 Sofonisba, 12 Inventory, 14 Bayons Manor, Skyhawk.

TOP FORM TIPS: Weatherbird 9, Sofonisba 8, Harridan 7.

● Ladbrokes revised betting on who will be top jockey at Goodwood is Evens Lewis, 7-2 Piggott, 6-1 Mercer, 10-1 Starkey and Carson, 12-1 Lindley, 16-1 bar.

Redcar

● COURSE POINTERS: There is no advantage to the draw at this flat, left-hand track where Sam Hall and Peter (F. H.) Easterby are the leading trainers. Johnny Seagrave, Lionel Brown and Brian Connorton are the jockeys to note. Harry Blackshaw won the 2.30 last year with Little Wead. He now saddles Village Flirt. John Dunlop, who has had considerable success in the north recently, sends Bird of Dawning (4.0) and Double Eagle (5.0) on the long journey from Arundel, Sussex.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.30 & 4.30. TREBLE: 3.0, 4.0 & 5.0. GOING: Soft.
ALL RACES FROM STALLS EXCEPT 3.30 & 4.0.
ITV: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 & 4.0 (various channels).

2 30—JOLLY SAILOR SELLING HANDICAP: 6f: winner £276 (17 runners).

4 (8) 004000 Another Palm (C/D) Toft 4-9-1 ... G. Oldroyd
5 (1) 304340 Copper Wonder (C) Hbt Jones 4-9-1 ... D. Bradley (7)
7 (4) 014000 Donagamore (C/D) Hobson 4-8-9 ... J. Seagrave
9 (7) 040000 Snow Rocket (C/D) Williams 4-8-8 ... C. Brewiness (7)
11 (14) 00-0000 Village Flirt H. Blackshaw 5-8-6 ... P. Cook
12 (17) 00/00-0 Drury Built Doyle 4-8-4 B. Connorton
13 (9) 100-300 Sandhill Etherington 3-8-4 ... L. Brown
14 (16) 0-02012 Blue Acre (D, BF) P. Taylor 4-8-3 ... E. Cracknell
15 (6) 0-01000 Charlestratford (D) Weeden 3-8-3 ... J. Lowe (3)
16 (10) 000100 Ennis Hall (C) Craig 3-8-0 ... N. McIntosh
17 (12) 002004 Vivacious Boy Wainwright 3-7-13 ... J. Skilling
18 (15) 040000- Mister Dancer Blackshaw 3-7-12
19 (2) 002000- Breeze Ormston 4-7-9 ... A. Russell
20 (11) 000002 Grey Seal Mulhall 4-7-9 ... W. Carson
22 (3) 03400-0 Mistaloo W. C. Watts 3-7-8 T. Ives (5)
24 (5) 020002 Ghorail (BF) Etherington 3-7-7 B. Lee
25 (13) 00-0104 Polliss Robson, 4-7-7 ... J. Higgins

Betting forecast: 4 Blue Acre, 5 Grey Seal, Ghorail, 6 Polliss, 8 Charlestratford, 10 Vivacious Boy, 12 Copper Wonder, Another Path, Donagamore.

TOP FORM TIPS: Blue Acre 8, Donagamore 7, Grey Seal 6.

3 0—TIMEFORM SILVER SALVER: 2-Y-O: 7f: winner £835 (9 runners).

4 (5) 01101 Shoolerville Armstrong 9-5 ... W. Carson
5 (6) 11 Diamond Joe (D) M. Jarvis 9-2 F. Durr
6 (3) 11 Visitation Bastman 8-13 ... J. Lowe (3)
9 (7) 310 Dark Dolores (C) Calvert 8-8 ... M. J. Greenaway
10 (8) 313340 Make Amends Hartigan 8-8 ... E. Hide
11 (4) 0001 Naiski Dalton 8-8 ... A. Russell
16 (1) 00 Parlight M. H. Easterby 8-6 M. Birch (5)
17 (9) 3 Redskin Wragg 8-6 ... G. Sexton
18 (2) 0 Tack Noir Craig 8-6 ... N. McIntosh

Betting forecast: 6-4 Diamond Joe, 2 Shoolerville, 4 Redskin, 8 Dark Dolores, 12 Visitation.

TOP FORM TIPS: Shoolerville 9, Diamond Joe 8, Redskin 7.

3 30—TIMEFORM GOLD TROPHY (HANDICAP): 1½m 132yds: winner £6,501 (10 runners).

1 (9) 2-41401 Russian Bank (4lb ex) I. Balding 4-8-13 ... P. Cook
2 (10) 3204-04 Knotty Pine M. Jarvis 5-8-12 F. Durr
3 (8) 0-10200 Gloucester Cottrill 6-8-5 ... E. Hide
4 (5) 3-00012 Marechal Drake J. Winter 5-8-4 ... M. Thomas
5 (7) 11-0001 Premeno Wragg 4-8-3 ... G. Sexton
6 (3) 341010 Wabash (2lb ex) Denys Smith 4-8-2 ... W. McCaskill
7 (6) 040-000 Big Hat Hanley 6-7-11 ... W. Carson
8 (2) 100-210 Fairzan Calvert 5-7-8 ... J. Higgins
9 (1) 011400 Flying Doctor Murray 4-7-7 J. Lowe (3)
10 (4) 0-50042 Tera Santa E. Cousins 4-7-7 G. Duffield

Betting forecast: 7-2 Russian Bank, 5 Wabash, 6 Fairzan, 7 Knotty Pine, 8 Marechal Drake, 10 Gloucester, Premeno, 12 Big Hat, 14 Tera Santa, Flying Doctor.

TOP FORM TIPS: Russian Bank 9, Wabash 8, Marechal Drake 7.

SELECTIONS

2 30 Grey Seal
3 00 Diamond Joe
3 30 Fairzan
4 00 Saxelbye
4 30 Dancing Cap
5 00 Ko Sing

4 0—MARINE PLATE: 3-Y-O: 1½m 132yds: winner £690 (22 runners).

1 (8) 000-000 Cairnsmore W. A. Stephenson 9-0 ... C. Enright
2 (18) 0004 Dominic Murray 9-0 ... J. Lowe (3)
3 (6) 000-00 Hard Faddy M. H. Easterby 9-0 ...
6 (15) 000-000 Mister Favor Dalton 9-0 ... E. Eldin
7 (21) 0-00040 Mr Jim Wainwright 9-0 ... J. Seagrave
9 (20) -003204 Paddy McGrady Thom 9-0 ... F. Durr
10 (16) 000-000 Pathridge Mulhall 9-0 ... P. Madden (3)
11 (4) 000-00 Pearls of Wisdom Weeden 9-0 W. Carson
14 (3) 000 Quantico L. Balding 9-0 ... P. Cook
15 (13) 00-002 Saxelbye M. H. Easterby 9-0 ... M. Birch (3)
16 (17) 020003 Steve Hobson 9-0 ... B. Connorton
19 (7) 0-000 Wall Heart W. Hall 9-0 ... E. Johnson
20 (12) 4 Wilbemar W. Wharton 9-0 ... A. Robson
21 (8) 00-2343 Belle Mourne (BF) E. Cousins 8-11 ... G. Duffield
22 (23) 300 Bird of Dawning Dunlop 8-11 ... E. Hide
23 (11) 00-0 Cute Splinter Thom 8-11 ... P. Yates
27 (9) 00000- La Presidente Denys Smith 8-11 ... W. McCaskill
28 (14) Lucky Duchess W. Hall 8-11 G. Sexton
30 (7) 30-00 Mystic Aura Candy 8-11 R. P. Elliott
31 (2) Pen Quill Mulhall 8-11 C. Wigham (7)
32 (19) 00-0003 Royal Toe Thompson 8-11 A. Horrocks
34 (10) 0-33044 Sea Elsey 8-11 ... J. Higgins

Betting forecast: 7-2 Bird of Dawning, 4 Belle Mourne, 11-2 Saxelbye, 7 Steve, 8 Sea, Quantico, 10 Paddy McGrady, 12 Mr Jim.

TOP FORM TIPS: Belle Mourne 8, Bird of Dawning 7, Saxelbye 6.

4 30—NEPTUNE STAKES: 3-Y-O HANDICAP: 1m str: winner £506 (7 runners).

1 (7) 434311 Dancing Cap (D) (7lb ex) Armstrong 9-5 ... W. Carson
2 (2) 003211 Resourceful (D) (4lb ex) H. Leader 8-9 ... C. Williams
4 (1) 0-00041 Concession Day (D) S. Hall 8-5 ... E. Johnson
5 (6) 004103 Golden Windlass (D) W. Wharton 8-5 ... A. Robson
11 (4) 0-00440 Bonny Royal Wainwright 7-13 ... J. Lowe (3)
17 (3) 031314 Flying Hawk (D) Craig 7-5 N. McIntosh
21 (5) 00000- Tempestuous Etherington 7-0 ... R. Beevers (7)

Betting forecast: 2 Dancing Cap, 3 Resourceful, 7-2 Golden Windlass, 11-2 Concession Day, 10 Flying Hawk.

TOP FORM TIPS: Dancing Cap 9, Resourceful 8, Concession Day 7.

5 0—MERMAID PLATE: 2-Y-O FILLIES: 5f: winner £690 (14 runners).

1 (5) Circumstances Elsey 8-8 ... J. Higgins
2 (1) 00 Coastal Rocket F. Carr 8-8 C. Eccleston
4 (13) 0 Double Eagle Dunlop 8-8 ... E. Hide
5 (3) 00 Heavenly Dancer W. Wharton 8-8 ... A. Robson
6 (12) 00 Judith's Bairn Hbt Jones 8-8 W. Carson
7 (4) Klondyke Honey Nesbitt 8-8 ... C. Connorton
8 (7) 34 Ko Sing Supple 8-8 ... C. Williams
9 (9) 0000 Marchesa M. H. Easterby 8-8 ... M. Birch (5)
10 (8) Mississippi S. Hall 8-8 ... E. Johnson
11 (3) Nova River Robson 8-8 ... A. Russell
12 (6) Pipenma Miss S. Hall 8-8 ... W. Bentley
14 (14) 00 Red Madonna B. Cecil 8-8 ... F. Durr
15 (11) 03003 Regal Artist Fairhurst 8-8 A. Horrocks
16 (10) 0 Valansarah Calvert 8-8 H. J. Greenaway

Betting forecast: 3 Red Madonna, 7-2 Ko Sing, 5 Mississippi, 6 Coastal Rocket, 8 Double Eagle, Regal Artist, 10 Circumstance.

TOP FORM TIPS: Ko Sing 8, Coastal Rocket 7, Red Madonna 6.

Yesterday's winners and starting prices

GOODWOOD

2.0 (5f): 1. PERT LASSIE, G. Starkey (4-7 fav); 2. Epona (7-2); 3. Takawia (13-2). SP: 8 Precious Drops. (H. Cecil). 11: 1¾l. Tote: 16p. F: 32p. (4 ran). 1m. 1.08s

2.30 (6f): 1. BOSCAGE, G. Lewis (10-11 fav); 2. Money Bags (9-2); 3. Firstfight (25-1). SP: 8-2 Musicale, 25-1 Sutherland. (B Hobbs). Hd. 3l. Tote: 18p. F: 45p. (5 ran). 1m 14.73s.

3.10 (6f): 1. APOLLO NINE, J. Lindley (14-1); 2. Ballynockan (11-1); 3. Rambling Rose (6-1 fav); 4. Red Track (25-1). SP: 15-2 Ma-Shema, 11 Swinging Junior, 12 Don Quixote, 14 Roybean, 20 Privateer, Festino, No Mercy, 22 Pretty Form, Sound Barrier, Royal Smoke, 25 Native Bazaar, The Birdman, John Splendid, 33 Bream, 50 Welsh Warrior, Sarum Lady, 66 others. (P. Nelson). 1¾l, 3l. Tote: £1.52; 46p, 29p, 33p. (26 ran). 1m. 13.52s.

3.40 (1½m): 1. ROYALTY, J. Mercer (13-8); 2. Power Ruler (13-2); 3. Frascati (6-4 fav). SP: 7 Windrush, 33 Baltus, 66 The Coachman. (W. Hern). 2l, 4l. Tote: 34p; 17p, 29p. F: £1.14 (6 ran). 2m 38.65s.

4.10 (1m): 1. TEMPEST BOY, G. Lewis (7-1); 2. Delmonico (8-11); 3. Loglonnaire (6-1). SP: 11-2 fav Emperean, 7 Honourable, 8 Close Harmony, 9 Fair Astrolle, 10 Blazey Boy, 12 King's Fancy, Conspiracy, 14 Palestar, 20 Dumette, 25 Gay Amanda, 50 Peat. (J. Sutcliffe, jun). Nk: 2l. Tote: 85p; 31p, 26p, 24p. (14 ran). 1m 43.07s.

4.40 (1½m): 1. EXECUTIVE, W. Carson (2-1 co-fav); 2. Seafion (5-1); 3. Trento (16-1). SP: 2 co-fav Appian Way, 100-30 Cactus Delight, (N. Murless). 2½l, 1l. Tote: 12p, F: £1.19. (5 ran). 2m 47 05s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £52.80. TREBLE: £2.55. JACKPOT: £283.95. (38 winners).

REDCAR

2.30 (7f): 1. LOUGH NEAGH, L. Brown (3-1 fav); 2. Ocean Prince (6-1); 3. Lalehem (4-1). SP: 11-2 Sir Rocko, Second Look, 7 Dorothy's Pet, Fly Man, 12 Royal Gown, 12 Pin Cry, 20 Day Off, 33-1 others. (J. Etherington). 2l, 1½l. Tote: 87p; 21p, 20p, 15p (15 ran). 1m 28 2/5d.

3.0 (6f): 1. COMPOSE, J. Lowe (5-1); 2. Spring Romance (6-1); 3. Troop's Daughter (4-1). SP: 5-2 fav. Shrill Call, 7 Queen Caroline, 10 Martian Bliss, 12 Bertie, Miss Barnie, 33 Julys Dragon. (T. Corrie). Th. 1l. Tote: 60p; 17p, 22p, 22p Dual F: £2.95. (9 ran). 1m 14 1/5s.

3.30 (11m): 1. LEVANDALE, E. Hide (10-1); 2. Lady Lowndes (100-30); 3. Ryedale King (4-1). SP: 11-8 fav Absolved, 5 Milton Abbey. (W. Elsey). 2l; 1l. Tote: 72p. F: £3.36. (5 ran). 2m. 12 4/5s.

4.0 (1m): 1. LANDSEER, A. Robson (4-1); 2. Crown (2-1 fav); 3. Lutesides (5-2). SP: 11-2 Goodbye, 14 Nikitarur, (Miss S. Hall). 3l; 6l. Tote: 45p. F: £1.00. (5 ran). 2m 38 4/5s.

4.30 (7f): 1. WAGGY, A. Horrocks (8-1); 2. Crown Lane (3-1 fav); 3. Andrew John (14-1). SP: 4 Spikenard, 5 Be Gentle, 11-2 What's Left, 11 Bestrath, 13 Proud Record, 20 Going Grey. (T. Fairhurst). 3l; 3½l. Tote 58p; 18p, 17p, 21p. Dual F: £1.30. (9 ran). 1m 26 4/5s.

5.0 (6f): 1. KING SILVER, B. Raymond (10-11 fav); 2. Co-Partner (9-2); 3. Sufficient (16-1). SP: 6 Cheilla, 9-1 Vertigo Sun, Usandy, 12 Jimsun, 14 Solid Silver, 16 Ronson Avenue, 25 others. (J. Powney). 4 l; sh hd. Tote: 22p; 14p, 21p, 50p. (16 ran.) 1m 14-1/5s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £17.80. TREBLE: £23.95.

Bond sets his targets for the new Lancashire

JACKIE BOND took over the Lancashire captaincy in 1968, inheriting a side containing several fine individual players but who consistently played far below their potential — a surface indication of the conflict behind the scenes inside the club. In the past two decades, Lancashire, for one reason or another, have released or terminated the contracts of some of the best players in England—Marner, Pullar, Green, Tattersall, Malcolm, Booth, Grieves, Berry, and Wharton. But since the advent of Bond as captain, stability has returned so that a club, which has rightly one of the foremost places in the past history of cricket, is again making the most of its plentiful resources. Jackie Bond here talks to PETER WALKER, the Glamorgan all-rounder.

WALKER: The type of success you're enjoying this season in all three competitions doesn't really surprise we professionals, Jack. I don't suppose it would be exaggeration to say that, man for man, Lancashire have a higher degree of skill per player than any other side in England at the moment, though Kent might push you close. Would you agree?

BOND: I'd rather you said it than me—but, yes, I believe you are right. Each of my players, besides his particular cricketing ability makes a great contribution to the morale, purpose and attitude of our side. This is the only whole-hearted Lancashire team I've played in, and my memory goes back sixteen years. I think it really stems from the top. At the same time as I was appointed captain, Cedric Rhoades took over as chairman of the club. He's 100 per cent a player's man and backs me completely—a very different state of affairs, I can tell you, compared to previous years. In the past, we Lancashire cricketers felt the committee did not really care about us and I'm sure we carried this apathy out on to the field. Things couldn't be more different now. Do you know, only once in the last three years have we taken the field other than with the team I wanted—that was back in 1968 when, unbeknown to me, the selection committee decided to leave out Peter Lever of all people; but a decision like this hasn't happened since without my being consulted.

WALKER: And what about this present side of yours?

BOND: We're one of the few counties with the right blend and adaptability to switch from three-day to limited-over cricket and back again. People like Barry Wood are a great example. Beside his all-round ability "Sawdust" is a tremendous trier, a real driver; his effect on the other players is enormous—our Billy Bremner if you like. Barry Pilling should really have played for England against New Zealand in 1969. There's no finer worker of the ball on the off-side than Harry and he's easily been our most consistent batsman over the past three years.

WALKER: Then there are your two imports of course. . . .

BOND: Well, the lads reckon Clive Lloyd should play in a game all by himself! And what a fielder! I've never seen a better one anywhere. He and Farokh Engineer must be the best pair of overseas imports in county cricket. Farokh made a big difference to our fielding. He's a class wicket-keeper and, looking back I date our revival from the time he joined us in 1968. Having these two in the side can sometimes be a disadvantage though: opposing captains find declarations difficult to judge against us, and if Clive and Farokh fail it puts enormous pressure on the other players.

WALKER: But the youngsters must surely have gained by playing with these two?

BOND: Well, I think David Lloyd will be an England batsman within the next two seasons. I know Frank Hayes has had a lot of publicity recently as the best young player in England, but at the moment he's a bit too inclined to hit the ball in the air. At 24, David is four months younger, vastly more experienced, and is just mastering the art of hitting the ball wide of fielders. John Sullivan and Jack Simmonds are two great team men—Jack's a real Lancashire League "pro"; he can bowl anything and bats a bit too. David Hughes will be a fine slow left-hander in a year or two and is another good fielder. Then Shuttleworth and Lever—well, they're the best opening pair in England, aren't they? If everything synchronises "Shutt" is as quick as anything in the country, while Peter must be the most improved bowler in the land. He is a great thinker about the game and I'm sure he learned a lot watching John Snow out in Australia. He's a yard quicker now and not quite so sideways-on at delivery, and in six months has become a world-class bowler. Incidentally, he's also one of the best coaches I've seen.

WALKER: The way you've put it, there's hardly a weak link. I'm inclined to agree, except perhaps to feel you could do with an Intikhab or someone similar: then you would be almost invincible.

BOND: True, a world-class spinner of any sort would round off the picture, but I'm not unhappy with what we've got. You know it's a very easy team to captain: most of the local lads grew up under me when I was in charge of the second team a few seasons ago, so we know and respect each other. Competition for a place is fierce, but there's no underhand bitchery about it as was true, say, in the great Surrey team of the 1950s It would have been very difficult for me when I took over to have tried to lead and control some of the older players who were firmly established four years ago. Another important factor, most of my side are around the same age group, and they enjoy each other's company as a group, both on and off the field. There are no cliques in this side, and I'm sure this has played a major part in our current success.

WALKER: Lancashire have acquired a reputation for being a gay, adventurous side, but if I'm honest, Jack, I think you as captain tend to be a little on the cautious side; with a more generous approach to some of your declarations last season you would have won last season's Championship with something to spare.

BOND: You're entitled to your own interpretation, but I wouldn't agree. I'm not over cautious. I might have been in my earlier days as captain, but I believe I'm a lot more liberal now. At first I had to be very careful leading a young, relatively inexperienced team, I couln't afford to lose too many games; it would have destroyed what little confidence they had. Now I think we could afford to lose two or three games in a row and still come back. This season I'm pleased about the decision to uncover wickets, the pitches had been so flat and evenpaced at Old Trafford that we only had two results there in two years.

WALKER: Earlier this season, beginning with Gary Sobers's unrest, certain county captains have come under criticism for being too negative. Would you go along with this?

BOND: Well, there are a couple of defensive captains, and defensive teams too, for that matter. Northampton, are, I suppose, the leading example. Geoff Boycott seems to be over cautious, though it's not surprising in his first year and leading a very inexperienced side. In my opinion he is trying to play the old, pre-war "hard" Yorkshire way—batting on into the second day before declaring and hoping to bowl the other side out twice. It's a dubious tactic these days for two reasons: firstly you have to be playing against very weak opposition, and I can't think of one county side who comes into this category at this moment, and secondly to win regularly with these tactics you've got to have a much better team than Yorkshire have at the present moment. Ray Illingworth is another who wants things 60-40 in his favour before he's prepared to open the game out. You see, to captain positively you need to be leading a good side. You can't ride a Derby winner if you're saddled with a donkey. But I think it helps if you've been in the game some time. It makes one more tolerant of failure and less conscious of the aftermath of, perhaps, an ill-judged declaration. The young captain expects success all the time, and this can be a very difficult attitude to live with. That's why I believe older players make the best skippers.

WALKER: Obviously you're in charge of a team which is capable of winning any of the three competitions this season. Have you any private targets beyond these?

BOND: Well, we've set our sights on a 100 batting bonus points. We managed 78 last year, and we're up on schedule at the moment. We'd like to win the Championship, of course, though these days any one of eight or nine teams could do it. The best position would be about third or fourth with a month to go. From my own point of view I hope to continue playing for some time yet. At the moment I can still play my part with the bat and in the field, but when I do pack up I'd like to stay on at Old Trafford in some capacity. It's a great club. We've sailed through a few squalls but now I can see a calm and prosperous sea ahead of us for a long time to come.

First class cricket scoreboard

Gloucestershire v. Essex

At Bristol: Gloucestershire (5 pts) drew with Essex (5 pts).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings 131 (J. K. Lever 6-42).

ESSEX.—First Innings (overnight 77-2)
B. C. Francis b Procter 25
K. W. R. Fletcher c Shepherd b Br

England may make changes

India's spin emphasises shift in world power

First the Indian and then the English spin bowlers put their teams in a position to win at Lord's yesterday only for rain, which prevented any play after tea, to leave the first Test drawn with India needing 38 more runs and England two more wickets to win. After a morning and afternoon of narrowing issue, mounting tension and deep crowd involvement this was a cruel anti-climax.

—By JOHN ARLOTT—

In the end England could consider themselves fristrated, but India probably suffered the greater disappointment for they had come within sight of their first Test win in England when a few errors of judgment by their batsmen and one freak of the pitch destroyed the fine historic prospect their out cricket hd created.

The bating of Engineer and Gavaskar lifted the game to its highest level of entertainment and deserved to decide it, and if they had continued for another hour they probably would have done. England, for their part, yet again resisted by craft and determination to avert another of their recurrent crises.

They have now equalled the record of Australia in the immediate postwar years by playing 25 consecutive official Test matches without being beaten. Theirs may not be a dashing character but it is resolute and tenacious: no England team has ever been harder to beat, and any spirit which makes good deficiences of technique must be admirable.

The wicket was unreliable in bounce and had little positive to offer apart from slow turn, though Snow, at maximum effort, achieved a degree of life that he would normally expect from firm turf.

The English tail could not rebuild the innings as it had the first. Only Illingworth, uncomfortable and often baffled, hung on by every shift and strategem of his long experience. The Indian spin bowlers saw their opportunity and seized it with controlled eagerness. The five remaining English wickets went down in a hour and a half for 46 runs.

There was no concession to the convention of a seam bowling opening. Chandrasekhar and Bedi began and otherwise only Venkataraghavan bowled until the operation was complete. Chandrasekhar had a loud appeal against Illingworth before Knott's pull stroke hit Solkar on the hip and Wadekar alertly snapped it up as it dropped.

Hutton had scarcely shown his ill ease when Chandrasekhar bowled him with a faster yorker. The next ball spun away from Snow's forward defensive push, took the edge and flew between wicket keeper and slip for four. It made little difference.

Venkataraghavan took Bedi's place and finished off the innings. He had Snow caught at deep square leg from a sweep, Illingworth at short leg and Price at slip to leave India 183 to win in 200 minutes plus a minimum of 20 overs in the last "hour".

Their innings began badly. At eight Mankad, playing back to Snow, edged an outswinger to Knott, and at 21, Wadekar who had put bat soundly and sensibly to ball, hooked at a short one from Price which bounced so slowly that he lobbed it gently to Boycott at mid-wicket.

In an imaginative tactical move which at one point promised to win the match Engineer was sent in next: his batting is better suited to winning a game than saving it. He began at once to drive, cut and glance the faster bowlers and, in minutes, broke their dominance.

A few minutes before lunch Engineer called Gavaskar for a quick single for a leg side push off Snow who, rushing through to field the ball himself, barged Gavaskar over. Gavaskar scrambled into the crease without his bat and Snow hardly improved the situation by tossing his bat to him. The chairman of the Selection Committee, Alec Bedser, ordered Snow to apologise to Gavaskar and he was seen to do so as soon as the players returned after lunch.

Then Gavaskar joined Engineer in a bold piece of piracy against Gifford. They used their feet to drive, kept the field spread by cuts and glances and roused the crowd, with its substantial proportion of Indian supporters, to a hubbub of delight. Engineer is the bubbling extrovert of our cricket, quick and happy to commit himself to attack, and he had altered the whole character of the match in a stand of 66—the last 40 in 27 minutes—with Gavaskar when he went down the wicket to Gifford and missed, leaving Knott time to have stumped him three times.

This was the watershed of the innings. Illingworth joined Gifford and employed spin at both ends. Vishwanath followed a ball that went with Gigord's arm and was taken at short leg; Sardesai, to his justified remorse, tried to cut the straight ball that bowled him.

Gavaskar, now the core of the innings, attacked and defended with sound judgment, until he became the unluckiest batsman of the match. Going out to drive he was beaten by Gifford and smothered the ball with his pads. Chastened he played cautiously to the next ball which turned and lifted horribly quickly and flew as a catch to Edrich at slip.

Abid Ali, dropped at slip, made some firm strokes before he edged a catch which only Hutton, of the English team, was tall enough to reach; and Hutton, leaping at slip, caught it. England now wore the air of a winning team and Solkar and Bedi, ringed round with fieldsmen, lived a harrassed few minutes until tea and the rain.

This match, even more than the third Test against Pakistan, has demonstrated the shift of power in world cricket. The Indian spinners, Bedi, Chandrasekhar and Venkataraghavan with Prasanna in reserve, are the finest slow bowling combination, perhaps the most dangerous attack, in the contemporary game. Their batting has yet to be exposed to high pace on a hard wicket but Vavaskar, Solkar, Wadekar, Vishwanath and Engineer all performed well in their different ways on this unpromising pitch.

The English selectors' deliberations on Friday are likely to depend in detail on their feelings in general. If they believe that England pulled themselves from the brink of rout in the first innings and from defeat in the last, to a point at which they were going to win—and this is the fact—they may give most of the players at least another chance. If they feel that the team should never have been in a position to lose, which is arguable, and that this is the time for experiment against next summer's series with Australia, then several of the team may lose their places.

Amiss will hardly expect, indeed one doubts if he really wants, to be picked again; Luckhurst, Price, Gifford, and Hutton must all be in peril; Mike Smith, a master hand against spin, Underwood, Virgin, Jameson, Fletcher and Arnold will have aspirations to selection.

A typical Old Trafford wicket may bring many runs to both sides and end in another draw. Where the ball will turn, however, India will give England a hard game; and they could yet deservedly win the rubber.

Scoreboard

ENGLAND—First innings 304 (J. A. Snow 73, A. P. E. Knott 67; B. S. Bedi 4-70).

INDIA—First innings 313 (A. L. Wadekar 85, G. R. Vishwanath 68, E. D. Solkar 67; M. Gifford 4-84).

ENGLAND—Second innings (overnight: 145-5)

A. P. E. Knott c Wadekar b Chandrasekhar	24
R. Illingworth c Wadekar b Venkataraghavan	20
R. A. Hutton b Chandrasekhar	0
J. A. Snow c Chandrasekhar b Venkataraghavan	9
M. Gifford not out	7
J. S. E. Price c Abid Ali b Venkataraghavan	0
Extras (lb 5)	5
Total	191

Fall of wickets cont.: 153, 153, 174, 189.

Bowling: Abid Ali 9-1-20-0; Solkar 6-2-13-1; Bedi 30-13-41-2; Chandrasekhar 22-7-50-2; Venkataraghavan 30.5-11-52-4.

INDIA—Second innings

A. V. Mankad c Knott b Snow	5
S. M. Gavaskar c Edrich b Gifford	53
F. M. Engineer st Knott b Gifford	35
G. R. Vishwanath c Amiss b Gifford	8
D. N. Sardesai b Illingworth	1
E. D. Solkar not out	6
S. Abid Ali c Snow b Illingworth	14
S. Venkataraghavan c Hutton b Gifford	7
B. S. Bedi not out	2
Extras (lb 7, nb 1)	8
Total (for eight wkts.)	145

Fall of wickets: 8, 21, 87, 101, 108, 114, 135, 142.

Bowling: Snow 8-0-23-1; Price 4-0-26-1; Hutton 3-0-12-0; Gifford 19-4-43-4; Illingworth 16-2-33-2.

Lancashire fancied

Today's Gillette Cup semi-finals will undoubtedly demonstrate the increasing following for over-limit matches at county level. At Old Trafford a crowd of 20,000 is expected and the St Lawrence Ground at Canterbury will be as near full as makes no matter, in spite of the difficult journey from Birmingham to Canterbury. At least one jet aircraft is bringing supporters from the Midlands.

Lancashire by virtue of their experience and ideal team balance for this type of game, will generally be taken to beat Gloucestershire. Bond has used this cricket to forge the character of his team; their zestful fielding and the length and scoring rate of their batting complement bowling which combines steadiness with bite. They have, too, an important ingredient of success in the lesser players who invariably come off when the greater names fail.

Gloucestershire, without Milton who has a cracked rib, will have no such weight or balance. They have, though, in Procter and Milton's replacement, David Green, formerly of Lancashire, two men who may turn such a match as this. Procter, as fast bowler and dominant batsman is capable of the great hour which can decide the issue within the the one-innings, over-limit pattern, and Green has played some fine forcing innings.

In support there is the steadiness of Nicholls, the unpredictable talent of Bissex, the shrewd adaptability of Mortimore and Brown's all-round ability. This does not add up to a strength comparable with Lancashire's but this game can be a great leveller.

The outcome at Canterbury is far less predictable. If Brown's shoulder can be patched up sufficiently for him to bowl his dozen overs McVicker's development should render the Warwickshire bowling adequate.

Kent are the more entertaining and convincing side in the field. Luckhurst and Denness are a remarkably consistent opening pair at this game; Asif Iqbal and Shepherd are capable of outstanding innings

Woolmer is often a valuable bowler where the maiden over is success but on the opposing side Ibadulla has a quite remarkable record of match-winning performances in such circumstances. His and Mike Smith's temperament and experience could be decisive factors. *JOHN ARLOTT.*

Ali stops short of sheer barbarism

From ALISTAIR COOKE: New York, July 27

Somewhere along the line of a quite genuine religious conversion, it is possible that Muhammad Ali has concluded that boxing is a barbarous game and that mauling a man's face, stomach, and brain tissue for money is the devil's business.

This is meant without sarcasm. At the very end last night when Jimmy Ellis, his old sparring partner, was sprawled panting against the ropes with no more wind in him than would propel a toy boat, all Ali had to do to send him down for good was one old-time hard left. But Ali backed away and dropped his hands and waited for the referee to stop the fight. A little while later, he said: "I could see myself giving him a haemorrhage or a brain concussion. He was helpless. He could get killed. He could get hurt for life. He's a nice guy. He's got a family."

There could be little doubt in the mind of anyone, from the 30,000 paying spectators in the Houston Astrodomt to the smallish crowds gaping at large screens in theatres around the country that Ellis was dangerously far gone. At the end of the eleventh round, the referee patted Ellis back to his corner and said: "That's it." Ellis mumbled, "Is that it?" From then on, the referee remarked later, "I knew I had to watch him. He didn't know who he was or where he was."

In the twelfth, the prescribed last round, Ellis shook his head like a dog coming out of the waves. His eyes were bloodied and fuzzy. But he cleared them and, miraculously, stood up. Not for long. All delivered the old left, left, left, and an overhand right like one that nearly felled Ellis in the fourth round. At that moment Angelo Dundee, Ali's old trainer, but for one evening only Ellis's trainer and manager, appeared at the ring apron and shouted to the referee to do his duty. He did it, wading in and stopping the fight. So it was a technical knockout, and technical only by the grace of Ali's mercy.

It began according to Ali's old audacious plan. He let Ellis go padding after him like Groucho in pursuit of a blonde. For three or four rounds Ali was practising the ballet that nobody else has so perfected: retreating in half circles, nuzzling his shoulder into uppercuts, doing a Charleston step, then a reverse circle and dancing all the while. There was some clowning mixed in, but mostly it was a deliberate workout for the knees and ankles, and delightful to watch.

In the fourth there was a moment to catch the breath and to leave Ellis with no breath at all: a dropping overhand right such as disposed of Sonny Liston. It is so fast yet deceptively slow-motion that, sharp-eyed people could deny, as they did in the Liston fight, that it was anything but a phantom punch. If so, its power of suggestion was immense, for Ellis reeled in a curious upright movement and his knees wobbled in the wind. Afterwards, Ellis said: "It would have knocked out Frazier."

Frazier by the way was watching at a closed circuit showing in a Philadelphia stadium and, in unconvincing mimicry of Ali's put-down act, spent the time snorting and chuckling at the inanity of it all. Ellis was stupid. Ali "is a big clown who came into the ring with oversized trunks to hide his fat." In the seventh round, Frazier yawned at his wife. "Let's go home, it's just two sparring partners." But he stayed to see it through and depart on the god-like remark "I have them in the palm of my hand."

The fifth round was a vamp-till-ready jog on both sides but in the sixth and through the ninth, Ali began to drill those lefts in a one-two-three rhythm, and it must have been then that Ellis lost every drop of what they used to call intestinal fortitude. The ninth was the tolling bell for Ellis and after a thousand practice rounds with Ali he knew that the only job left for him was to stay away and stay alive. The jeering audience, well beyond the reach of any physical harm, urged him, as all brave fight crowds do, to stand up and be a man. "You can't keep being aggressive," Ellis mused in his dressing room, "when you're getting the crap kicked out of you."

The tenth and the eleventh unloosed the murderous Ali's jab, and by then even the most churlish Ellis fancier had to admit that though Ali was flabby and shockingly undertrained, he is a menace still and will surely rate a replay with Frazier.

The tip-off to Ali's intentions came at last from a little gap-toothed man known only to the inner circle of the fight game. His name is Harry Wiley. He used to train Sugar Ray Robinson and has been long retired. Now he has come back to apply a peculiar speciality that is as suspect to old-time fighters as the "square-to-square method" is to old-time golfers. He watches the fights with a stop watch and counts between soundless lips. He decided that Ali was in good shape: "I think the legs are all right," he said, "I've been clocking how many times the heels hit the floor. That's the pay-off." It could be he implied, a $450,000 pay-off the next time Ali faces Frazier.

Ali on Ellis: 'He was helpless, he could get killed. He could get hurt for life. He's got a family.'

CRICKET

Gibbs and McVicker dampen Kent's fire

By BRIAN CHAPMAN

Warwickshire forced a comfortable win by seven wickets over Kent at Edgbaston yesterday and the 17 points gained restores them to the top of the championship table.

Some fine bowling, incisive by McVicker and subtle by Gibbs, dismissed Kent for 186. Kent's approach and technique were at fault, lacking fire and determination, and they will have to evince a great deal more of both qualities if they are to defeat their Midland opponents in the Gillette Cup semi-final at Canterbury today.

Needing only 81, Warwickshire set about their task as though half an hour or so would polish the business off. Twice Jameson hooked the left-arm pace of Elms mightily for six when he landed short and Whitehouse picked a fine forcing shot off his toes against Graham. Halfway home, Jameson was caught at slip off Shepherd and Warwickshire's resolution temporarily wavered.

Underwood had Abberley caught for three in a position that could be called short and Whitehouse retired into a runless shell. When a vicious ball, almost a shooter, from Shepherd bowled him he had failed for 20 minutes to increase his 13. That was 49 for three, but Mike Smith had already restored Warwickshire to the picture by pulling Underwood for six—the start of a fusillade to which Kent's main, if vain, hope was subjected.

Smith struck him to the square-leg boundary then ondrove him with a vigour that brooked no dispute. Taking note of the master's methods, Warner also clipped Underwood cleverly to the leg side and made the winning stroke, a cut against Shepherd which nobody bothered to stop or chase.

It was all rather dispiriting for the present champions. For once, when Kent resumed batting in the morning at 42 for one, Denness failed to take charge and the rest, lacking generalship, could only intervene at brief intervals.

In turn, McVicker and Gibbs struck shrewd blows; Johnson was caught behind, Ealham off his glove at forward short leg. Denness was kept in such subjection that he scored only 21 in 90 minutes and Mike Smith could, with impunity, risk his person two yards from the bat at silly mid-off.

When McVicker rested, Blenkiron offered a tamer challenge and Asif twice opened his shoulders to hit boundaries. At last, at 124 for five and his own share a tenuous 54, Denness was snapped up at slip, Jameson bringing off the catch at eye-deceiving speed. Ibadulla's first ball put paid to Asif and Illtle remained except a turbulent excursion by Shepherd, who straight drove Gibbs for six but played crosswise against McVicker at 25.

Gibbs mopped up the tail to bring his season's tally to 95 wickets. His readiness to exploit the ball tossed into a cunning high curve was an object lesson of what in English cricket is nearly a lost art. Underwood might have observed him with close attention and profit.

Slow death at Old Trafford

By ERIC TODD

The match at Old Trafford, which had never been really robust, died a slow, lingering death. Lancashire won five bonus points, Somerset three, and the sight of Brian Close studying the speculative off-breaks of Harry Pilling with the same concentration as once he gave to the leg-breaks of Richie Benaud was the most striking commentary on a game which for sheer futility and boredom seldom can have been surpassed.

The loss of four hours' play because of rain allied to Somerset's slow play on Saturday — their innings endured for six and a half hours in all — put the kiss of death on the proceedings. But to be fair to Somerset Lancashire themselves did not exactly break any speed records when they resumed their innings yesterday although Cartwright is still the best bowler of his type in the country and is never easy to punish. Wood and Pilling put on 45 in the first hazardous hour and both were fortunate to survive that long.

After bowling for 2¼ hours with time off for dinner, bed and breakfast, Cartwright was rested with his figures 32-19-41-1 and Pilling, released from bondage, produced his more recognisable strokes. He passed 50 before he was caught behind. Clive Lloyd pushed the score along and then Wood and Snellgrove added 32 in 20 minutes and earned a fifth bonus point before Bond declared 57 behind. Wood, who hit 12 fours, recorded his third century of the season in a little over four hours, not perhaps one of his more convincing or self-assured innings but he did his job well. And Bond's declaration was a good one and deserved a better response from his opponents.

Somerset nevertheless did not take that bait nor did they reveal any intention of setting Lancashire any sort of target. They scored 29 in half an hour and at tea they were 79 for four, 136 ahead. Only if they had had another 50 might they have considered a declaration and even then they must have realised that they were not immune against defeat. The game dragged on until half past five, by which time Somerset had reached 170 without further loss and I doubt whether anybody on the ground could have cared less.

Pilling, who took two wickets in the John Player League last season, had the distinction of claiming his first wicket in the county championship, that of Robinson who was caught brilliantly by Wood at deep square leg. Pilling in fact was allowed to bowl for nearly an hour and a half and he enjoyed every minute. Bond himself was just striking a length when the proceedings ended and Lancashire went home to forget all about Somerset and to look forward to Gloucestershire.

Yorkshire's youngsters in character

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

The old Yorkshire quality of dour defiance in face of adversity was displayed so admirably by two of the county's young batsmen at Dudley yesterday that Worcestershire were thrown back in disarray after pressing for an apparently easy victory. The game was drawn with Yorkshire 271 for six in their second innings.

When Worcestershire declared at their overnight total of 344 for seven, Yorkshire, all out for 170 in their first innings and without Boycott, were in danger of an innings defeat as they tumbled to 99 for five. They were rescued by the 24-year-old Dalton, who reached his first century and finished with 119 not out, and the 19-year-old Bairstow, who made 62. The partnership remained intact almost to the end, having brought 172 runs in just over two-and-a-half hours.

Sharpe was bowled by Holder for eight, Leadbeater, 25 minutes without scoring, did make 21 before he was caught in the slips. Hampshire hit 42 in 70 minutes to suggest that he might prove the man for the occasion, but he was lbw for the second time in the match to Carter and the way was open for youth and comparative inexperience.

Dalton and Bairstow faced the situation with courage and confidence, and Worcestershire's bowlers gradually lost face. D'Oliveira, Gifford, Slade and Hemsley were all absent, and faced with the expanding skills of the Yorkshire youngsters the handicap was just too much. Dalton hit 14 fours and a six. He might have been caught at the wicket when he had scored 30 and Yorkshire were 124 for five. Most of the rest were clean cut strokes.

Sussex dash in vain

By DAVID IRVINE

On a docile Trent Bridge wicket, Nottinghamshire's match with Sussex ended yesterday as it started — with the batsmen in firm control. Sussex, set to score 313 in 220 minutes, gave Sobers a nasty fright as Greenidge and Suttle put on 176 on 2 hours 15 minutes, but after both had eventually paid the price for their audacity the game drifted peacefully into oblivion.

It is doubtful if Sussex, with only nine fit players, had intended initially to accept Sobers's challenge — particularly when Prideaux went for only six. But after successfully digging in Suttle and Greenidge revised their ideas as Plummer and Harris grew increasingly wayward in length and direction and with 69 runs being added in the last 10 overs before tea and another 37 in the seven immediately afterwards, the game unexpectedly came to life.

With the statutory 20 overs left Sussex, by then needing 124 for victory (a rate of scoring they had already successfully achieved) suddenly found themselves in the driving seat for the first time in the match. Yet the cup was dashed from their lips almost before they could enjoy their first sip.

At 198 Greenidge, just eight short of his century, made his first error in mistiming a drive off Stead and was caught at mid-wicket. Then, to make matters worse, Suttle's anxiety to complete his 100 left Greig sharing the same crease and he was sadly run out. Suttle's belligerence was soon rewarded — his 100 included 13 fours—but when he swung wildly at Sobers and was bowled the fight was as good as over.

GOLF

Casper pleases Swiss.

By PAT WARD-THOMAS

Crans-Sur-Sierre (Switzerland), July 27

The caravan of British professionals touring the Continent these past weeks has arrived in this enchanting place for the Swiss open championship, which begins tomorrow. It is the fifth and last of the European events counting towards the British Order-of-Merit table, and may have a significant bearing on the composition of the Ryder Cup team.

Unfortunately for the championship, Coles, after his triumph in Bremen last week, has returned to England for a break; Thomson, likewise, has made his way home to Australia and Oosterhuis has withdrawn, I understand, for one of the best of reasons, impending marriage; Jackson also is not playing, but their absence is compensated in good measure by the unexpected appearance of Casper, and the decision of De Vicenzo to linger in Europe a while longer. This must be one of the few open championships Roberto has not won. Casper's presence here is a bonus for the organisers, who did not sponsor it. He has decided to play the large ball. On the Continent, the choice of ball remains optional.

The course at Crans, the home of the championship since it began in 1930, lies on a plateau some 3,000ft steeply above the Rhone Valley, and is a remarkable achievement of construction in that it is nothing like as laborious as one would expect a mountain course to be. It is a reasonable, but not severe, test of golf; at 5,000ft above sea level the the ball flies farther through the rarer air, and it does not play its length of 6,885 yards.

No more vivid contrast could be imagined for the players, after the outstanding course at Bremen, the piddling affair at Biarritz; and, for some of the writers who a day or so ago were on the links at Burnham. Now the mountains constantly draw and hold the gaze from Monte Rosa in the East to Mont Blanc in the West, a scene of such rare and compelling beauty as a background for golf that at times it may be hard to give full attention to the task in hand.

As yet, having arrived this evening, I have not walked the course, but the greens, all save two, are said to be in perfect order. Judging by the returns in today's pre-qualifying round, the scoring is bound to be low.

Results

Association Football

TOUR MATCHES.—Hamburg: St Pauli 0, Huddersfield 0. Moscow: Kalinin Volga 1, Southend Utd 0.

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH (Brisbane).—Junior Wallabies 13, S. Africans 31.

Hockey

WOMEN'S TOUR MATCH (Colombo).—Ceylon 0, Welsh XI 6.

Lawn tennis

DUTCH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Hilversum).—Men's Singles, Second Round: G. Battrick (GB) beat S. Koudelka (Czechoslovakia) 6-1, 7-9, 6-1; J. Kamiwazumi (Japan) beat J. Cooper (Australia) 8-6, 8-6. Women's Singles, First Round: L. Roussouw (S Africa) beat E. Vessier (Holland) 6-3, 6-2. Second Round: E. Goolagong (Australia) beat Koudelka-Wishere (S Africa) 6-0, 6-2.

Squash rackets

NEW ZEALAND OPEN (Wellington). First Round: L. Greene (NZ) beat P. Chalk (GB) 9-0, 9-1, 9-6; P. Millman (GB) beat K. Green (NZ) 9-1, 9-1, 9-2; M. Corby (GB) beat A. Karim Helal (UAR) 9-0, 0-2, 9-7; J. Easton (GB) beat P. Dibley (NZ) 9-8, 9-6, 10-9; P. Ayton (GB) and M. Asaran (UAR) byes.

LAWN TENNIS

Warboys is the more assured

By DAVID GRAY

Stephen Warboys, Christopher Mottram, and John Lloyd, the leading contenders for the boys' title, made their first appearances in the Green Shield Junior Grass Court championships at Eastbourne yesterday. They were due to play two matches each but after they had won their first contests rain washed out the rest of the day's play. An early start will be made today in an attempt to make up the lost time.

Warboys's first match in a national junior tournament since January, 1968, was something of an occasion. He beat Adrian Neech, an 18-year-old Bristol boy, 6-4, 6-3, watched by a large and curious crowd. Neech is five months his senior but Warboys, following a highly-professional knock-up with some ambitious but not entirely accurate services and volleys, looked an infinitely more assured competitor.

He behaved as though he had travelled the world. Neech seemed as though he had never played much outside the confines of Gloucestershire. If the difference in approach to the match had been reflected by the score the self-confident Warboys would have won it 6-0, 6-0 in 12 minutes.

Neech, however, stuck to him doggedly and Warboys, fresh from the slow clay courts of Keftheley in Hungary, where he played for Britain in the Galea Cup, took a little time to adapt his game to grass again. Judged by senior standards—the yardstick by which his father wants his performances to be measured—he played too many impatient and extravagantly careless shots and if only Neech had been able to control his own service better Warboys might have been delayed even longer.

Mottram, another of the returned travellers from Hungary, beat Paul Spiers, who comes from Woodford, Essex, the constituency of both Sir Winston Churchill and Christine James, 6-2, 6-2, in a quieter encounter, while Lloyd, who missed the first day because he was playing for England against Ireland at Stourbridge, defeated Roger Baker (Sussex) by the same score.

There were some longer battles in the girls' singles. Cherry Panton (Middlesex), the fifth seed, dropped a set to Susan McPherson (Bedfordshire), a strong player who volleyed grimly for a time but then faded in the third set, while Valerie Leiper (Essex) another of the experienced juniors, was taken to 6-0, 1-6, 6-2, by Gail Dennis from Brighton.

*Denotes seed

BOYS' SINGLES: Second Round: *S. A. Warboys (Essex) beat A. P. Neech (Glouc) 6-4, 6-3; *C. J. Mottram (Surrey) beat P. G. Spiers (Essex) 6-2, 6-2.

BOYS' SINGLES: Third Round: J. R. Smith (Devon) beat A. M. Jarrett (Derby) 6-0, 6-1; J. D. Haak (Hampshire) beat S. Springham (Surrey) 6-0, 6-1; *M. D. Wayman (Surrey) beat N. C. Thornton (Warwicks) 6-0, 6-0; *P. Slyfior (Worc) beat B. R. H. Gill (Cheshire) 6-4, 6-3.

GIRLS' SINGLES: Third Round: *G. L. Coles (Middlesex) beat S. F. Fairbairn (Berks) 6-3, 6-2; *M. A. Phelan (Surrey) beat J. H. Wilkes (Devon) 6-1, 6-2; L. J. Mottram (Surrey) beat A. C. Derby (Middlesex) 6-3, 6-1; S. Barker (Devon) beat J. E. Mott (Yorkshire) 6-1, 6-5.

*C. M. Panton (Middlesex) beat S. A. McPherson (Berks) 6-2, 4-6, 6-1; V. J. Leiper (Essex) beat V. E. M. Teale (Gloucester) 6-0, 1-6, 6-2; *D. V. A. Stanisrowski (Surrey) beat B. I. Clearoy (Surrey) 6-3, 6-1; L. Boardman (Lancs) beat N. M. Hall (Worcester) 6-4, 6-4.

RUGBY UNION

Quinnell works to stop Going

From DAVID FROST: Waitangi, July 27

The Lions worked today to tighten their defence around the scrum and specifically on the rôle of Derek Quinnel, one of the three new Test players chosen to face New Zealand in Wellington on Saturday.

Two packs were used to simulate match conditions with Hopkins imitating the rôle of Syd Going, the New Zealand scrum half who found so many gaps in the match at Christchurch

There will be general relief among those following the Lions that the selectors have resisted the temptation to include Mike Roberts at prop. His height might have been valuable at line-outs but he was uncomfortable in set scrums against Auckland. The selectors have followed logic in retaining Sean Lynch at tight head.

There will also be relief that both Mike Gibson and Bill McBride have recovered from their injuries, after the poor scrummaging against Auckland it looked as if Thomas, who was left out of the team for the Auckland match, might have to be recalled. But the weight and strength of McBride will help Brown to settle down.

By choosing Slattery rather than Arneil or Dixon the selectors have persisted with a policy of picking at least one relatively small and fast wing forward rather than a bigger, stronger man capable of offering a greater physical presence. This I believe is a mistaken policy.

Colin Meads, the All Blacks captain, is undergoing treatment for an ankle injury. With Keith Murdoch, a prop forward, and Bryan Williams, wing three-quarter, already out of the match because of injury, the All Blacks could ill afford the loss of their skipper.

Meads went to Wellington well ahead of the rest of the New Zealand team to receive attention to the ankle he injured in the second Test at Christchurch two weeks ago. The ankle has been swollen ever since. Ivan Vodanovich the All Blacks coach said he was confident the injury would respond to treatment and no thought was being given at this stage to alerting a standby lock.

Australia's changes

Brisbane, July 27

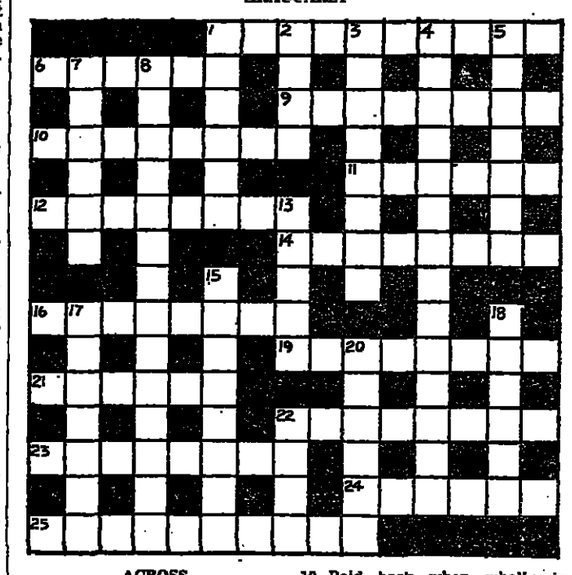
The Australian selectors have made three changes for the second Test against South Africa at Brisbane on Saturday. John Taylor has been replaced by a Junior Wallaby, Jeff McLean, on the wing and Garrick Fay and Owen Butler have been brought in to the second row. Team:

A. N. McGill; J. McLean, S. Knight, G. Shaw, J. Cole, G. Richardson, J. Hipwell; R. McClean, G. Davis (capt), G. Fay, O. Butler, P. Sullivan, R. Prosser, P. Johnson, R. Smith.

The Springboks undefeated after ten matches, beat the Junior Wallabies 31-12 here before the smallest crowd of the tour, an estimated 3,000. The tourists fielded eight Test players and were much too strong for a spirited but outclassed Junior side.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 12,997

ARAUCARIA



ACROSS

1. Tear round, interrupting Egyptian god: how awful! (10).
6. Something of a tactic on voyages in wartime (6).
9. Labour politicians move—pedestrian (8).
10. Depressed policeman's move to bring in hand (4, 4).
11. "What's to come is still——" (Twelfth Night) (6).
12. A reading for the underground system? (8).
14. Expose oneself to snub and hate? (8).
16. Subside around the back yard, perhaps, and resign (8).
19. Paid back when wholly in debt? (8).
21. Opening for a river in a tree (6).
22. Lead a strike which bears fruit outside (8).
23. Alteration in clue to shrew's brother-in-law (8).
24. Yorkshire sport (6).
25. One way to be fit—make medicine your friend (10).

DOWN

1. Laughing Fascist? (6).
2. Valley of the lute? (4).
3. Leo upset by Durward in short, is expressive (8).
4. This blessed aid isn't for the C. of E.! (14).
5. Find some of you near the end (7).
7. Smells great—it's grim inside (6).
8. After 6 without charge it's 7's turn to show implacability (14).
13. The Queen entertains a lady in Surrey (5).
15. Sad way to quote backwards (8).
17. The town branch contains gold (7).
18. Digger Blake? (6).
20. Digger's prey (6).
22. Purpose of sport (4).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 12,996

Solution tomorrow

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 15

THE GUARDIAN
Wednesday July 28 1971

Travel agents to inquire into tour operator criticisms

By PETER HARVEY

Moves to end overbooking at some Spanish package holiday hotels will begin in Madrid tonight. The Association of British Travel Agents, which represents all the major package holiday firms, announced last night that it was setting up a commission of inquiry into recent charges against tour operators.

A delegation from the association will meet officials of the Spanish Government in a series of conferences designed to settle whether the British companies or the hotels are responsible for preventing overbooking, and whether the Spanish authorities will take urgent steps to enforce legislation to prevent hotels from overbooking.

Last night a number of travel agents said they expected the Madrid conference would "prove extremely beneficial for all concerned" and would probably result in closer cooperation between tour firms and hotels to "prevent the heartbreak and upset" caused by overbooking.

ABTA announced its official inquiry last night after a group of British tourists claimed they arrived in Spain on Monday to find their hotel still under construction. There were other complaints yesterday about "harrowing" conditions on a Mediterranean cruise ship, Delphi.

The travel companies' association said: "The main brief for the commission of inquiry will be to ascertain whether any ABTA member has infringed the association's code of conduct, and to make recommendations to the ABTA council. In addition to press reports, statements from the trade will also be carefully examined. However, it is emphasised that we cannot accept that recent problems have been mainly the fault of our members."

£10,000 fine

If the committee of inquiry finds allegations against tour operators proven, it has wide-ranging powers of penalty. Package tour companies may be expelled, or fined amounts ranging up to £10,000 for breaches of the association's rules.

The association said it had compiled a dossier of evidence for the Spanish authorities. This will form a major talking point at the conferences, due to begin in Madrid tonight and to continue until Friday.

"The British public can be assured that if anybody—an ABTA member, an hotelier, a carrier, or a tourist office—has knowingly allowed even one person's holiday to be ruined, ABTA will not shirk its responsibilities," the association said.

One of the largest tour operators, Clarkson's, yesterday disclosed that its brochure for 1972 would include artists' impressions of hotels not yet built. These hotels would be offered to holidaymakers for next season, and every effort would be made to ensure they were ready for occupancy by the time tourists arrived, the company said.

A group of 119 British tourists flown to Spain by Clarkson's complained on Tuesday that their hotel—the El Toro at Benidorm—was not complete when they arrived. They said they were not told of this and were shuttled back and forth to other hotels 70 miles away. Last week another group of Clarkson's package tourists also complained about the El Toro, saying they arrived to find they had to sleep in unfinished rooms.

'Exaggerated reports'

Last night, Clarkson's public relations director, Mr Colin Collins, said the Benidorm situation was not as bad as press reports had indicated. "The trouble arose because the rooms we booked in advance had been re-let to a German party," he said "As an insurance, we took rooms in an hotel at Gandia, 30 miles away, not 70 as reported." He said the package tourists would stay at Gandia for three days before going back to the El Toro.

The company also rejected complaints from passengers who had been on board the 10,000 ton cruise ship Delphi. It said reports that life on the ship was harrowing were "exaggerated." A report by the foreign editor of the Press Association, Mr Harold Pearson, who was a passenger on the ship's recently completed Mediterranean cruise, said passengers had complained about inefficient lavatories, lack of air conditioning, water flooding into cabins, broken bottles and broken glass lying in stagnant water, and workmen painting around people in deck chairs.

Clarkson's said: "Many clients have volunteered to comment most favourably on the cruise to us if required. The opinions of the Press Association foreign editor do not represent the opinions of the vast majority of our clients on the cruise."

Adrienne Keith-Cohen, page 11

Just dropping in

A 12-million-gallon reservoir has been put out of action for at least a month by seagulls. The birds have dropped so much rubbish into the Squabmoor Reservoir, at Exmouth, that the East Devon Water Board has been forced to shut it to clean up.

Internment 'not blocked'

By SIMON HOGGART

The Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, said yesterday that he had not "blocked" or discouraged the idea of internment for terrorist suspects in Ulster.

"I dislike intensely the idea of imprisonment without trial, but I dislike even more murder and terrorism," he said in an interview in the "Belfast Telegraph."

He said any decision on internment would be a joint matter for the Ulster Government and the British Government, but added: "Any decision to intern in the present circumstances must rest upon the assessment, in the first instance, of the security authorities."

Mr Maudling came out strongly against two of the main extremist demands in Northern Ireland: the restoration of the B Special Constabulary, and the formation of a so-called People's Militia. He repeated his hint that direct rule from Westminster would follow the establishment of a militant right-wing government.

He said it was accepted by both governments that there was no room for any armed force to support the police other than forces under the control of the British Army.

The call for a people's army comes fairly regularly from the extreme Right and is seen by Catholics as a request for a legalised Protestant murder squad. Mr Ian Paisley first suggested the idea at the beginning of 1969, and since then it has filtered down to include some MPs among its supporters—Mr Lawrence Orr, Unionist leader at Westminster, has called for an "Ulster Home Guard."

Mr Maudling's cooling message comes at a time when fears of a Protestant backlash against IRA terrorist activities are stronger than ever.

It is clear that the militant Protestants have no effective organisation to compare with either wing of the IRA, nor any great experience or training in terrorist activities. The Ulster Volunteer Force, whose initials cover the gable ends and walls in Protestant areas, appeared to die out in 1969 after it was infiltrated by left-wingers. Even in 1968, at the beginning of the troubles, it had no more than about 40 members.

But there are fears that businessmen worried about damaged property may be tempted to give money to militant Protestants for the purchase of arms, and that Protestants unable to mount a coordinated terror campaign may take random reprisals against Catholics.

Mr William Craig, who has his ear as close to the Loyalist grassroots as any Stormont MP, feared that small groups of Protestants might go back to the tactics of the 1920s, including the capture and shooting of Catholics.

This would be followed by reprisals from the other side, and the situation could move dangerously into the factories, which have until now been remarkably free of sectarian strife.

Mr Craig believes that the situation could be averted by tougher security measures, including the re-arming of the police and the use of the army as a second line of defence. Some moderates, however, suspect that fears of a Protestant backlash are being stirred up in an attempt to force the authorities into tougher measures.

Raids were made by the army on several houses in the Andersontown and Ballymurphy areas of Belfast yesterday. Ammunition, a revolver, a rifle, and a crossbow, some bits and pieces of para-military uniforms, and a number of documents were seized. In Dublin, detectives raided the homes of members of the Sinn Fein movement and took away Republican literature.

Pay out less!

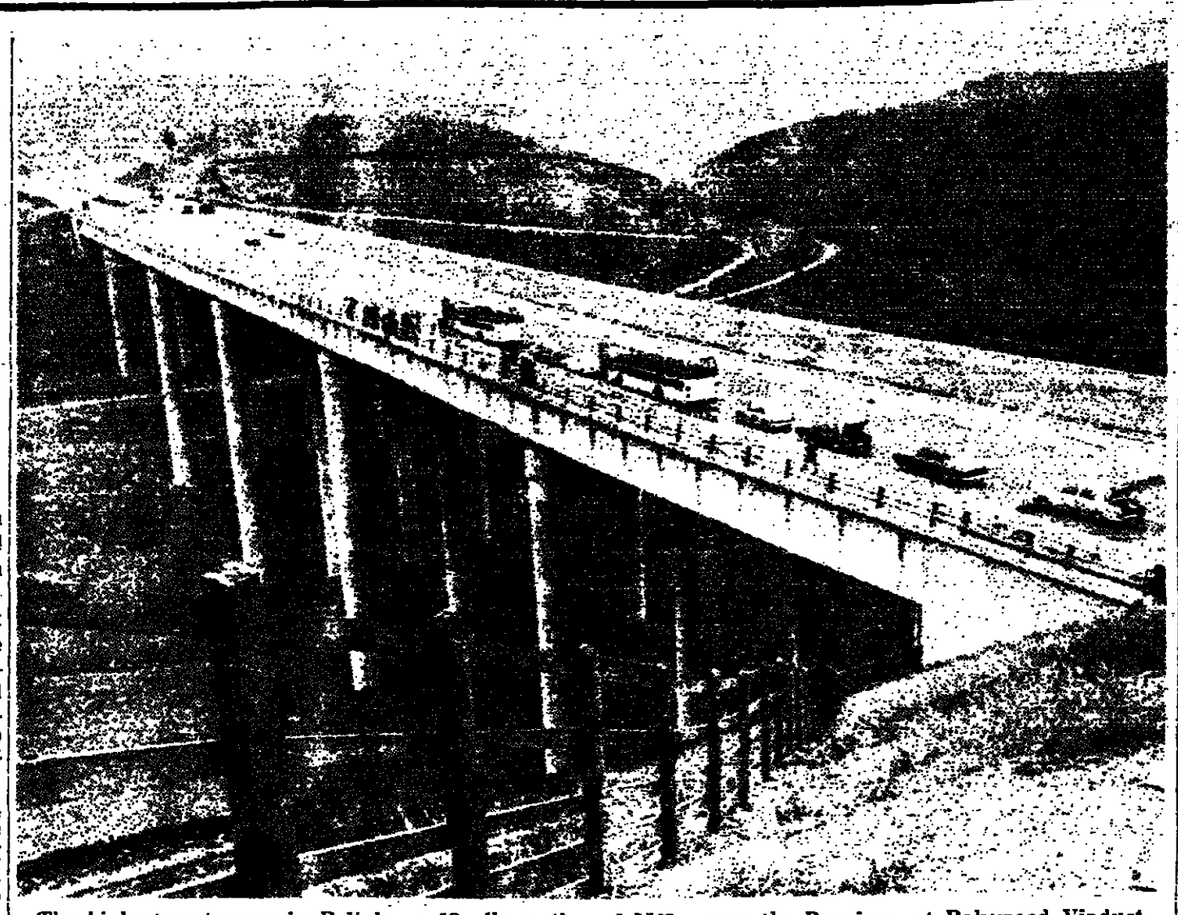
Switch all your monthly repayments to a single bank loan

If you've got payments on the car and furniture and TV, perhaps a personal loan as well, it can add up to a really heavy strain. Here's a way to reduce it that's open to any householder. **Get a single bank loan to pay them all off except your first mortgage. Your monthly payout will be very much lower.** These loans are arranged by Financings (Guarantees) Ltd., Britain's leaders in personal finance.

Take this example. Say you owe £600 in outstanding hire purchase and personal loans and you're paying £32 a month. You take a £600 Budget Loan. Pay everybody off and your repayments will be only £11 a month. Or have an extra £200 cash to spend now. Your repayments would still be only £14·50 a month.

You have a right to one of these Budget Loans if your house is worth more than the amount outstanding on your mortgage. And you can do what you like with the money. Your loan can be up to 55 times your monthly repayment. Interest is paid only on the reducing balance outstanding. With a Budget Loan Account you will be entitled to a substantial further advance after only nine months' repayments. Sending the coupon below will bring you a booklet explaining the Budget Loan scheme in detail. So do it now.

Financings (GUARANTEES) LIMITED
Charlton House, Kenton Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
Telephone: 01-204 0941
Please send me my copy of the Budget Loan Account booklet.
Name
Address
a subsidiary of First National Finance Corporation Ltd.
G/28/7 GROUP ASSETS EXCEED £100 MILLION



The highest motorway in Britain—a 13-mile section of M62 across the Pennines, at Rakewood Viaduct, Lancashire. The new section, open to the public on Tuesday, cost nearly £20 millions and completes the link between the outskirts of Manchester and Huddersfield. *Picture by Don McPhee*

Lords, at least, are counted

By Norman Shrapnel

THE spectacle of Socialists fighting each other over the Common Market naturally causes pain to every right-thinking Conservative, and this was voiced by the Lord Chancellor with much feeling when the Lords resumed their Market debate yesterday.

The "internecine strife" that so much distressed Lord Hailsham was not going to lead him into personalities, though he could not help observing that it was hardly "the act of an honourable man" to fake up objections to the terms as a means of avoiding a decision once made in principle.

And when Lord Shackleton, leader of the Opposition peers, felt that Lord Hailsham was being diverted from his own high principles into "casting aspersions," he was quite shocked. Aspersions? Perish the thought. Whatever Lord Hailsham might be casting, it wasn't aspersions. All he was saying was that if he had himself behaved the same way, then "I would regard myself as devoid of political credibility and even of personal honour."

So there. Not an aspersion, not a personality in sight, not even You-Know-Who. The Lord Chancellor was merely standing up to be counted—as we all must be, on the great Day of Decision, give or take a few million of us who won't be asked.

Distinguished ex-Ministers all over the House seemed to be taking the opportunity of standing up and being counted. "If we can't cope in the Common Market we can't cope at all," Lord Watkinson roundly declared—and Lord Robens, once Minister of Labour in the Attlee Government, nodded in vigorous agreement from the other side.

Lord Robens, whose political life has been interrupted by his chairmanship of the National Coal Board, was making his maiden speech at 10 years' delay. A tough old maiden it turned out to be. He has lost none of his bluntness, and left no doubt about which side of the Market fence he is on. The more visionary Socialists——and there are still a few, cropping at the surviving grass-roots of the Upper House—may have winced to hear him talking about worldly things like profits, investment and competition.

Profit was not a dirty word. If we were afraid of competition we might as well pack up, go home and get out our peasant smocks. As for investment, it would all go to the Market countries if we failed to join them, and we would then become the deprived special area of Europe. The real question was not what it would cost if we went in, but what it would cost if we stayed out.

Lord Shinwell, who has been standing up to be counted as long as most of us can remember, was equally blunt and vastly more amusing. If it is wicked to be funny on this solemn subject, then Manny is going to have an awful lot of atoning to do on the Day of Decision. He took his stand on sovereignty. Perish the day when we lived under the skull and cross-bones instead of the Union Jack.

Nobody was surprised to hear the tycoons talking about nothing but profits and prices and bigger markets. But what, Lord Shinwell wanted to know, about the aristocrats. Their ancestors—kings and advisers to kings—must be turning in their graves.

But it was the young towards whom Lord Chalfont looked in his speech. They wanted to see a new Europe, able to do something about world problems. And if we failed to hear their voice now we should not be forgiven. Here at least was one pro-Market voice rising above the level of the national balance sheet.

Commons lobby by UCS men

By our Labour Staff

Seven determined union officials from Upper Clyde Shipbuilders arrived in London last night and repeated their threat to take over the yards if the Government started retrenchments.

"We mean business," one of them—Mr Jimmy Reed—said on arrival at Heathrow from Glasgow. "We want to bring home to Whitehall that it cannot make any decision on UCS without taking into consideration the determination of the workers to resist any changes. There is a strong feeling in the yards."

The unionists, who will try to see Mr Heath and other MPs, expect the report on the inquiry into UCS to be released tomorrow. It is in the hands of Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

Another steward, Mr James Airlie, said: "If the decision does not leave full retention of all units and labour, we take over the yards."

The unionists intend to lobby at the House of Commons this morning.

STOP PRESS

MALTA RAISES DEMANDS TO £30M

The Government now estimates that Mr Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, is demanding £30 millions for the use of the island's defence installations, writes Ian Aitken. Previous estimates were for £20 millions.

A question of short time

By CHRISTINE EADE

WITH ONLY one more Prime Minister's question time before the Admirals' Cup, it was not the time to be an earnest Labour MP in search of information yesterday.

Mr Michael Foot, opposition spokesman on Power, was not going to get an answer on how much Common Market legislation was amendable.

Mr Peter Rost, Conservative, South East Derbyshire, suggested that Mr Wilson should write a shortened popular version of his memoirs, distributed free through the Post Office, dealing with the Common Market.

"Could not the Prime Minister persuade him to rewrite the section dealing with his enthusiastic attempt to gain entry into the Market in 1967, to enable the public to decide whether he was being politically honest then or whether he is politically honest now," suggested Mr Rost.

But switching to what Mr Wilson had said about him on television on Sunday, rather than in the personal record, the Prime Minister replied: "I doubt whether I could persuade the opposition leader to do this, unless I invited him round for a drink."

Mr Wilson had been keeping up equally well with Heath Hagiography. He quoted back at the Prime Minister the story in the "Daily Mail," about tea being served at Downing Street with only one cup, from which the Prime Minister drank and not his female visitor.

"While accepting the kind invitation, I should ask in view of the "Daily Mail's account of what happens on these occasions, will the Prime Minister undertake if only one glass is brought in not to hog the lot himself," asked Mr Wilson. This angered the Prime Minister since Mr Wilson had already had a glass of his own at official Downing Street functions.

CBI gets no rebuffs

continued from page one

response reported (with names or numbers) by the C More practically, the Gove ment announced through t Ministry of Agriculture that t one remaining official price c trol—that on milk—will stay force for another year. (It t been expected that Chan Islands milk might be allow to "find its own level" la this year.)

The tight wording of t CBI's document, which pled signatories to limit price creases to 5 per cent steps 12 months intervals where possible, and to keep avera rises to that level where the are exceptions, is the key to t credibility strategy.

Wage moderation

The memorandum lays more stress on the ability companies to enforce wa moderation if prices slow dow than on some future pact wi the unions. But it does ho there will be "a positi response . . . in urging great moderation in pay settlements

The memorandum also mak it much clearer than did t original announcement that o strong reason for the C initiative is to forestall possib action by the Government introduce a statutory prices a incomes policy. It is recognis that without an initiative eith from the Government or fro the companies, prices would likely to go on up at 10 p cent a year: in which case will be increasingly difficult f managements to secure p settlements that make any kin of sense."

These arguments of desper tion are clearly felt to add som force to the positive case for a effort to stop wages and price pursuing one another—an initi tive which the CBI admit involves "a risk," and whic has been described by one o two sceptical members as "blank cheque."

Text of memorandum, page 1

Gaoled for street fight

Eight Hell's Angels, who injured two young Mods in a "terrifying" street fight, were given prison, Borstal, and detention centre sentences at Nottingham Assizes yesterday.

The jury had heard that 10 Hell's Angels fought with Mods or skinheads outside the Cloud Discotheque in London Road, Derby. Later the Angels were found to have an armoury including a dagger, a coal hammer, motorcycle chains, and studded belts.

Joining team

Sir Matt Busby, director and retiring general manager of Manchester United, has been appointed to the Central Lancashire New Town Development Corporation. The former Labour Minister of Housing and Local Government, Lord Greenwood of Rossendale, is also a member.

THE WEATHER

Showers and sunny periods

A weak ridge of high pressure extends across the British Isles from an anticyclone centred near the Azores. E Anglia and parts of E England will be cloudy at first, perhaps with rain in places.

Much of England and Wales will have sunny periods and scattered showers. Showers may be thundery in SE England. Afternoon temperatures will be similar to yesterday.

London area, SE, Cent N England, Midlands: Rather cloudy at first, scattered thundery showers. Bright or sunny spells. Wind variable, light. Max temps. 22C (72F).

E Anglia, E England: Rain in place at first, becoming brighter. Scattered thundery showers later. Wind variable light. Max. temp. 22C (72F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Glasgow area: Sunny periods perhaps a few showers. Wind light, variable, becoming light, SW. Max. temp 21C (70F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Cent Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny periods, perhaps few showers. Wind light, variable, becoming SW later. Max. temp. 18C (64F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and E Scotland, Aberdeen Area: Rather cloudy, becoming brighter later. Coastal and hill fog especially in morning. Wind NE, light, becoming light, variable. Max. temp. 16C (61F).

Moray Firth area, Caithness, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, perhaps occasional rain or showers. Wind SW light or moderate. Max. temp. 14C (59F).

Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, few showers, perhaps some rain later. SW, light or moderate. Max. temp. 12C (54F).

Outlook: Sunny spells in many places, but further rain later, especially in the W.

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

		C	F			C	F
Ajacio	S	30	86	Jersey	C	18	64
Alxndria	F	28	82	L Palmas	C	23	73
Algiers	S	29	84	Locarno			
Amstrdm	C	23	73	Lisbon	S	24	75
Athens	S	29	84	London	C	22	72
Barcelna	S	27	81	Luxmbrg	S	26	79
Beirut	F	28	82	Luxor	S	39	102
Belfast	C	17	63	Madrid	F	30	86
Belgrade	S	31	88	Majorca	S	30	86
Berlin	S	31	88	Malaga	S	26	79
Biarritz	R	20	68	Malta	S	27	81
Brmghm	C	20	68	M'chstr	C	21	70
Blckpool	F	19	66	Milan	S	30	86
Bordeaux	C	21	70	Moscow	F	23	73
Bristol	C	18	64	Munich	S	29	84
Boulgne	C	22	72	Naples	S	31	88
Brussels	C	19	66	N'castle	Dr	15	59
Budapest	S	29	84	Nice	S	30	86
Cardiff	C	18	64	Nicosia	S	30	86
Cologne	C	18	64	Oporto	F	20	68
Cpnhgen	R	19	66	Oslo	S	20	68
Corfu	C	31	88	Paris	C	22	72
Dublin	C	18	64	Prague	S	31	88
Dubrvnic	S	30	86	Reykjvik	R	13	55
Ednbrgh	C	17	63	Rome	S	30	86
Faro	S	28	82	Ruidslwy	F	14	57
Florence	S	33	91	Salzburg	S	31	88
Frankfurt	S	32	90	Stockhlm	F	22	72
Funchal	C	21	70	Strasbrg	S	31	88
Geneva	S	30	86	Tangier	S	29	84
Gibraltar	S	23	73	Tel-Aviv	S	28	82
Glasgow	C	15	59	Tunis	S	31	88
Guernsey	R	14	57	Valencia	S	28	82
Helsinki	F	20	68	Venice	S	31	88
Innsbruck	S	29	84	Vienna	S	30	86
Invernes	C	14	57	Warsaw	S	30	86
Istanbul	C	25	77	Zurich	S	28	83

C, cloudy; Dr, drizzle; F, fair; R, rain; S, sunny.

LONDON READINGS

From 7 p.m. on Monday to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min. temp. 16C (60F). From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max. temp. 22C (72F). Total period rainfall .11in. sunshin 3.8hr.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine hrs	Rain in.	Max. temp. C	Max. temp. F	Weather (day)
EAST COAST					
Whitby	—	.10	16	61	Dull
Scarborough	3.5	.10	19	67	Fog
Filey	4.0	.01	18	64	Sunny
Bridlington	4.7	.06	19	67	Sunny
Skegness	2.8	—	18	65	Cloudy
Cromer	3.5	—	19	67	Cloudy
Gorleston	5.6	—	19	66	Cloudy
Lowestoft	4.0	—	21	69	Cloudy
Clacton	3.5	—	20	68	Fair
Southend	3.9	.03	21	70	Rain
Whitstable	5.9	.49	18	65	Rain
Herne Bay	2.9	.17	18	65	Rain
Margate	3.1	.07	18	65	Rain
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	2.8	.10	21	70	Shower
Hastings	2.5	.04	19	67	Rain
Eastbourne	2.6	1.08	21	70	Rain
Brighton	2.8	.39	20	68	Rain
Worthing	2.9	.37	19	67	Rain
Littlehmptn	3.3	.37	18	65	Rain
Bognor	2.9	.31	18	65	Rain
Hayling Is	3.2	.17	18	65	Rain
Southsea	3.4	.11	21	69	Rain
Rode	2.8	.09	18	65	Rain
Sandown	2.7	.11	18	64	Rain
Shanklin	2.5	.15	17	63	Rain
Ventnor	1.8	.13	18	65	Rain
Bournemouth	0.4	.01	18	64	Rain
Poole	2.3	.02	18	65	Rain
Swanage	0.4	.04	18	65	Shower
Weymouth	2.9	.02	18	65	Shower
Exmouth	4.6	.02	19	67	Shower
Teignmouth	4.5	.02	22	72	Shower
Torquay	6.8	.10	19	67	Shower
Penzance	5.7	.63	21	69	Rain
WEST COAST					
Douglas	6.1	—	18	65	Sunny
Morecambe	4.4	—	20	68	Cloudy
Blackpool	5.8	—	20	68	Sunny
Southport	—	.03	19	67	Cloudy
Prestatyn	4.7	—	19	67	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	6.2	.09	19	67	Sunny
Llandudno	2.5	.15	18	65	Sunny
Anglesey	10.4	—	20	68	Sunny
Aberystwyth	6.9	.01	20	68	Sunny
Ilfracombe	4.5	.01	18	65	Rain
Newquay	5.8	.15	19	66	Rain
Scilly Isles	4.7	—	23	73	Cloudy
INLAND					
Ross-on-W	4.2	—	21	69	Cloudy
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.4	—	13	55	Fair
Wick	0.2	—	13	55	Cloudy
Stornoway	—	.26	13	55	Rain
Kinloss	—	—	17	63	Cloudy
Dyce	0.3	—	15	59	Cloudy
Tiree	—	.02	15	59	Cloudy
Leuchars	3.4	—	15	59	Cloudy
Dunbar	1.8	.01	14	58	Dull
Abbotsinch	1.2	.04	18	64	Fair
Eskdalem'r	1.0	.04	17	63	Fair
N IRELAND					
Belfast	1.4	.08	30	68	Cloudy

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility where rising; maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

Pageos A: 23.38-23.54 N 20NW WNW.

Agena: (July 29) 0.19-0.21 NNE 15NE ENE and 1.53-1.56 NNW 65 WSW WSW*

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham	9 38 p.m. to 4 51 a.m.
Bristol	9 36 p.m. to 4.59 a.m.
London	9 26 p.m. to 4 49 a.m.
Nottingham	9 38 p.m. to 4 47 a.m.

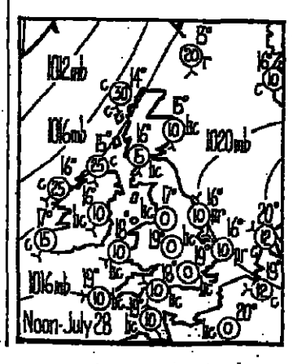
HIGH-TIDE TABLE

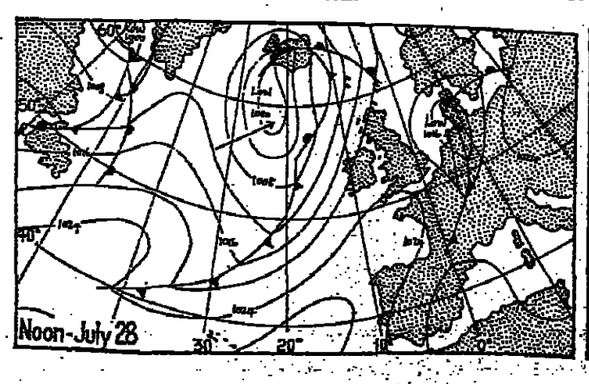
London Bridge 6 10 a.m ... 6 13 p.m.
Dover ..... 3 21 a.m. ... 3 34 p.m.

SUN RISES ... 5 17 a.m.
SUN SETS ..... 8 55 p.m.
MOON RISES ...12 06 p.m.
MOON SETS ...10 37 p.m.
MOON: 1st qtr. July 30.

SEA PASSAGES

Southern North Sea, Strait of Dover: Slight or moderate.
English Channel (E): Slight.
St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Smooth.





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